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VICTORY AND NOT DEFEAT

THE REPUBLICANS ELECT THEIR GOVERNOR IN MAINE.

GOV. DAVIS'S RE-ELECTION ASSURED—CONTINUED GAINS IN THE INTERIOR TOWNS—THE REPUBLICANS JUBILANT—A BOURBON JOLLIFICATION INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.

Returns have been received from all but 84 towns in Maine, and they show that Gov. Davis has a plurality over Plaisted of 878, and an actual majority of 586. The towns to be heard from last year gave a Fusion plurality of 578, and if their vote is the same this year, a Republican plurality of 308 will be the result. As all the interior towns have thus far given an increased Republican vote, the indications point to a clear majority of respectable proportions. Both houses of the Legislature will contain strong Republican majorities. The amendments to the Constitution are undoubtedly adopted, one of which provides that a plurality of votes shall elect. During yesterday afternoon and before the latest returns were received, Senator Blaine sent a telegram to Gen. Garfield, which will be found below.

CONTINUED REPUBLICAN GAINS.

DAVIS'S ELECTION NO LONGER IN DOUBT—THE RETURNS NEARLY COMPLETE—A TELEGRAM FROM SENATOR BLAINE.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 16.—The past few days have been wet and dreary, and particularly so for the Republican Party. Monday night was the wettest night I ever saw for them, and the clouds and mist have hovered around until this afternoon, when the sky began to brighten. About the same time the Republican horizon became clear, when it was found that Gov. Davis was re-elected. There is no question that the Republicans were terribly disappointed in the early reports of the election. They conceded the election of Plaisted, and supposed that they had surely lost a Congressman in the First District, and they hardly had hopes of either branch of the Legislature. This was a good preparation for the real victory that followed. It is much more satisfactory to be carried up than to be let down. The despondency of the Republicans has been superseded by rejoicing, and they are now feeling more jubilant than they would have at a larger victory under different circumstances. The rebound on both sides has been wonderful. The Democrats, who were so jubilant over their supposed victory, are greatly depressed over the solid, indigestible facts. The Republicans are in most excellent condition for the coming contest in November. They are eager to put on the harness again and work with a will for Gen. Garfield for the Presidency. Now, that the election of Davis is assured, the Democracy is exhausting itself in cries of fraud, bribery, intimidation, &c. Extensive preparations were made by them on Tuesday and Wednesday for a grand jubilation to take place Wednesday evening. It is now postponed until Monday evening next, and will never take place. This party is, however, well accustomed to disaster in Maine. They now claim that Plaisted still leads by something over 100, which is a great come down from twenty-four hours ago. Their last prop is knocked out from under them. Even Madawaska has run behind the vote of last year, and they go to bed to-night wiser and sadder men. The reversal of the usual order of things—Republican gains in the small towns and plantations—was a streak of fortune the Republicans were not looking for. Hence the error in the early estimates made.

PORTLAND, Sept. 16.—Five plantations and small towns of Somerset County, on the remotest upper waters of the Kennebec, received this morning, give Davis 193 and Plaisted 191; last year, Davis 126; Smith, 153, and Garcelon, 51; Republican majority 2 this year, against a Fusion majority of 67 last year.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 16.—Twenty-three additional towns in Aroostook show the following result: Davis, 1,345; Plaisted, 1,124; Nye, 3; scattering, 19. In the same towns last year Davis had 1,236; Smith, 651, and Garcelon, 375. Davis gains over all in these towns 9 votes. There are still 28 towns and plantations in Aroostook to be heard from. No returns from other counties of any consequence have been received.

PORTLAND, Sept. 16.—Fifteen additional towns in Penobscot County give Davis 836 and Plaisted 641; last year, Davis 307 and Smith 559. Ten additional towns in Aroostook give Davis 309, Plaisted 254, scattering 12, a Republican majority of 49; last year Davis had 214, Smith 181, and Garcelon 70, a Fusion majority of 37.

LATER.—Four hundred and sixty towns give Davis 71,894 and Plaisted 71,010; Davis's plurality, 884; scattering, 336. The same towns last year gave Davis 67,805, Smith 47,129, and Garcelon 20,769, a Fusion plurality of 93; scattering, 262. The towns yet to come gave Davis 1,308; Fusionists, 1,916, a Fusion plurality of 608; scattering, 51. Deduct Fusionist plurality to come from the Republican plurality on hand, and Davis will have 276 plurality, if the rest comes in as last year. There are only 26 towns to hear from, with an aggregate vote of 3,305. Blue Hill brings in a further Republican gain of 37.

The latest returns show that Davis will have a plurality of 329, provided the remaining 25 towns to hear from vote as last year. It does not seem possible to overcome this plurality. Chairman Barnum's dispatch accusing the Republicans of doctoring the returns is bosh. The Republicans gain most in Fusion strongholds, where the check list, ballot-box, and counting is completely under control of the Democrats and Greenbackers.

PORTLAND, Sept. 17—1 A. M.—Four hundred and seventy-two towns give Davis 73,681, and Plaisted 71,763; scattering, 395. The same towns last year gave Davis 64,478, Smith 47,567, and Garcelon 21,040; scattering, 362. Davis's plurality is 878, against a Fusion plurality last year of 129. The 34 towns not received gave last year, Davis, 685; Fusionists, 1,307; scattering, 30; a Fusion majority of 578. If they come the same as last year Davis will have left 332 plurality. Adding the scattering as thus received we have 446, so that Davis will not get a majority without a further gain of 124. The total vote to hear from is [illegible] which, increased 5 per cent. like the rest, will bring the aggregate up to 148,500, as per Tuesday night's estimate, and 800 more than predicted Monday night. It will, however, be divided the other

way, namely, Davis, 73,880; Plaisted, 73,050; scattering, 420, subject of course, to further gain or loss on either side. Of the 12 Aroostook towns to come, part gave last year Davis, 157; Smith, 70; Garcelon, 481; a total of only 708, so that their changes cannot very well vary the result. The other 22 towns are 4 plantations in Franklin County, up by the Rangely Lakes at the head waters of the Kennebec; 3 in Oxford, and 2 in Somerset, in the same wild region; 5 in Hancock, 2 of which are on the remote coast islands, and 4 in the back forests of the county. Three are in Penobscot County—Clifton, Exeter, and Garland, all accessible and near Bangor. The remaining 4 are in Washington, all in the unsettled lake regions, so that the whole 22 are widely scattered, and cannot swing together. The same remark will probably apply to the 12 Aroostook towns. It is therefore concluded that Davis will have a plurality of about 300. The last 12 towns received—3 from Hancock, 1 from Somerset, 4 from Washington, and 3 from Aroostook, which, therefore, are a sample of the rest—gave a Republican gain of 50 in a total vote of 1,540. A similar gain on the 1,922 to hear from would give only 63, which would bring Davis's plurality up to 366, and leave him 50 short of a majority, if the scattering vote comes in as anticipated.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 16.—Senator Blaine sent the following telegram this afternoon to Gen. Garfield:

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 16.

To Gen. James A. Garfield, Mentor, Ohio:

Indications now point unmistakably to the election of Gov. Davis. If we could be assured of an honest vote and an honest return in the French plantations of Aroostook County every possibility of doubt could be removed. Those plantations have been hot-beds of Democratic fraud for 30 years past. We have not yet received their returns. The total vote for Gov. Davis will reach nearly 74,000. Only twice in the history of Maine has the vote exceeded 75,000, and never reached 76,000. The average annual vote for the past 10 years has been little more than 60,000. Our people are in splendid heart and courage, and will go into the November fight with the advantage of a popular majority in the contest of Monday last.

J. G. BLAINE.

THE NEWS AT HEAD-QUARTERS.

DISPATCHES RECEIVED BY REPUBLICANS IN THE CITY.

If the spirits of Republicans at the National and State Republican Head-quarters were a bit dashed on Monday night by the unfavorable reports received from Maine, they have been steadily rising with the coming in of returns from the distant parts of the State, and early yesterday, when the election of Davis seemed assured, they were satisfied that the Greenbackers and their Democratic allies had exhausted another "boom," and that their brief day of rejoicing was ended. There were many inquiries at the National Head-quarters for news from Maine, and a good deal of conversation about the remarkable change effected by the Democrats since the canvass was made and reported by the Republicans. Gen. Hancock's somewhat "previous" dispatch to Plaisted, congratulating him upon the result, was generally regarded as a joke, equal in humor to any perpetrated at the expense of the Republicans since Monday.

Among the dispatches received from Maine yesterday at the National and State Republican Head-quarters were the following:

I.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 16.

Gen. George W. Hooker:

Davis elected unless the French towns on northern border overwhelm us by illegal votes. Official returns not yet received from them. We have gains enough in other towns to overcome their majorities of last year, and several hundred to spare.

J. O. SMITH.

II.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 16.

Gen. John N. Knapp:

Returns received every hour strengthen our conviction that Davis is elected by the popular vote.

J. G. BLAINE.

III.

Hon. Marshall Jewell:

Our Superintendent in Portland, who has charge of collecting the returns, telegraphs as follows: The Republicans have a large majority in the Legislature and county offices. The latest figures of Press Agent Berry, whose figures are the only acceptable ones until the official count, show only 26 towns to hear from. If these come in as last year, the Republicans will have a plurality of about 280. Aroostook County is showing a gain for the Republicans where fusion was expected. The remaining towns to hear from in this county make Davis's plurality sure, with chance for majority. It will undoubtedly require official count to determine.

W. B. SOMERVILLE,
Superintendent Press Transmission.

IV.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 16.

Col. George W. Hooker:

French towns and plantations all heard from. They give 212 Fusion majority, a decrease from last year. No reasonable doubt of Davis's election by 500 to 600 plurality.

J. O. SMITH.

The manifolder of news at the Democratic National Head-quarters had nothing to offer to the press last night concerning the Maine election, although there was a profuse supply of alleged messages on Wednesday and the day before. When asked at a late hour last night, whether he had "heard the news from Maine," a gentleman in charge of the rooms said he was too busy to talk about that subject, and referred to Col. Tracey, who somewhat sadly reported that he had "nothing of interest from Maine."

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 16.—The Second District Democratic Congressional Convention of this State was held to-day at Turner Hall, in this City. Hezekiah B. Smith, of Smithville, Burlington County, was renominated for Congress, defeating ex-Speaker George O. Vanderbilt, of Princeton, Mercer County, by a vote of 95 to 49. Mr. Vanderbilt's friends were very much incensed, and signified their chagrin by hisses, defeating a motion to make the nomination unanimous. Mr. Smith, two years ago, was elected on a fusion Democratic and Greenback ticket, but when in Congress, the Greenbackers were deserted. This breach of faith will, no doubt, be remembered. The district is a Republican one, and little doubt is entertained of Mr. Smith's defeat.

DOVER, N. H., Sept. 16.—*The Democratic Congressional Convention of the First District* nominated John W. Sanborn, of Wakefield, for Congress, and Daniel Marcy, of Portsmouth, for Elector.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The Democrats of the Third Wisconsin District yesterday nominated M. M. Colbern for Congress.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.—The Republicans of the First District, this city, have nominated ex-Gov. Thomas C. Fletcher for Congress.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.—The Greenback-Labor Party, in convention in this city, to-day nominated Milford Shindell, of Washington County, and the Rev. Uriel Graves for Presidential Electors at Large. They also made the following Congressional nominations: Second District, E. A. Treadway; Third, J. H. W. Onion; Fourth, Samuel W. Pierce; Fifth, Oliver Bryan; Sixth, Nathaniel Sener. At the last State election, in November last, Howard Weeks, the Greenback-Labor candidate for Governor, received 838 votes in the State and 55 in Baltimore city. This was their full vote polled.

Dr. Frank T. Shaw, the Democratic nominee for Congress from the Second District in this State, has formally withdrawn from the canvass, reasons of a public and private nature impelling him to decline the candidacy which he had accepted. Dr. Shaw is Clerk of the Circuit Court of Carroll County, having been elected last Fall for a term of six years. Another convention will be held.

The name of the Republican nominee for Congress from the Third District is Joshua Horner, Jr., not Joshua Homer, Jr.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—The Republicans of the Fifth Congressional District of Massachusetts to-day renominated E. C. Bowman for Congress.

[illegible] H. Bingham has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Third New-Hampshire District.

WORKING FOR PARTY ENDS

HOW BARNUM'S BARREL IS KEPT FULL.

SELLING OFFICES IN ADVANCE OF THE ELECTION—THE SAME PLACES DISPOSED OF MANY TIMES—LARGE SUMS TO BE SPENT IN BUYING VOTES IN INDIANA.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 16.—It has been a question of a good deal of interest as to where the Democrats obtain their vast sums of money this year with which to buy votes in such States as Maine and Indiana. In years past, until the Tilden barrel was opened, they were greatly in need of funds, and Tilden this year not being interested in the result, it was a problem where the money was coming from. A prominent Ohio Democrat, who has become thoroughly disgusted with the duplicity and fraud practiced upon the leading members of the party, made a full exposé of the methods that Mr. Barnum has set on foot to keep the Treasury full. At first the gentleman hesitated in regard to the matter, but finally said that he didn't care how widely the matter was published, provided his name was not made public. He said:

"It was a matter of great interest to know how the national campaign treasury was to be kept full, and after carefully considering the question, the following plan was hit upon, and has proved very successful: A regular committee of visitation and solicitation was appointed for every part of the Union. These men were instructed to carry out the following line of procedure: They select a certain man known to be able and ambitious, and going to him with credentials, they first expatiate upon the certainty of Democratic success. They show by sophistical statements and figures that the party is bound to succeed, and, finally, apparently as a matter of course, say that the powers that be have selected the particular man with whom they are talking to be United States Marshal, Custom-house officer, Internal Revenue Collector, or something of that sort. They tell him that there can be no possible doubt either that Hancock will be elected or that the position will be forthcoming; but they say they must have money with which to conduct the canvass. There is a great demand for money in Maine, Indiana and other doubtful States, and unless it is obtained the cause is in danger. They then produce a list and say that the assessment for the Marshalship of the district is $500 or $1,000, and they must have that sum. The hopes of the victim are raised to the highest pitch. He is able to pay something, and knows very well that his hopes will be good for nothing if he does not do so. He accordingly pays either the whole or a large portion of the amount demanded, and the visiting committee, with fresh assurances, depart. They then hunt up another victim, in another town or county, and sell the same office to him, thus often repeating the matter from six to a dozen times. When the large number of prospective Federal offices are taken into consideration, as well as the large number of times that each one is sold, it can be easily seen that the aggregate amount received is very large. This game has been played particularly well in Ohio. The victims are counted by the thousands."

"How will these cases be settled after election?"

"That is a thing that interests the men who are engaged in raising the money very little. They do their work and are gone. They instruct their victims not to say anything about the little arrangement that has been made, as it will only tend to create jealousy in the party. When the election is over, in case of defeat, the managers will say that the game is up, and as no body has gained anything, of course, no one can expect anything. In case of success they will manage to bridge the matter over in one way and another as best they can. They will give the office to some available man and then tell the others of the dozen or score who have made the purchase that things turned out differently from what was expected and they had to let this man have the place. The others, of course, will feel particularly sore, but they will not say much, in the hope that they may get something for their money in the future. In fact many promises to that effect are freely made.

"The same game that was played in Maine is to be pursued in Indiana. The careful canvass thus far made shows beyond doubt that the Republicans have a clear and decided majority. A few days before election it is intended to put in from $100,000 to $200,000 for the purpose of buying votes and otherwise corrupting the ballot-box. There can be no doubt that under the loose election laws of that State, that amount of money will have great effect upon the result."

The gentleman who furnishes the above knows exactly what he is talking about. He has been in New-York and Indiana within the past month, and is well informed regarding the situation. He is a Democrat, and will do all in his power toward the election of Hancock, but he does not believe in duplicity and double-dealing anywhere.

THE STATE REPUBLICANS.

BANNER RAISINGS AND ENTHUSIASTIC MEETINGS IN DIFFERENT PLACES.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The young voters of this town have organized a flourishing Garfield and Arthur club, and have entered upon the work of the campaign with a zeal and earnestness far surpassing their older brethren. Last night a large meeting was held under their management, under the big Republican tent. Charles T. Vail, President of the club, and the Hon. C. D. Murray, of New-York, addressed the meeting. Their speeches were well received.

NYACK, N. Y., Sept. 16.—A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held in this village last evening. The opera-house was filled, and many persons were standing. The President of the Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club, Quentin McAdam, presided. The speakers were Gen. Warwick and Gen. Henry A. Barnum. The first-named speaker exposed in its true light the Greenback fallacy, and drew a clear and comprehensive picture of the Democratic Party as it had floated along on false principles ever since the beginning of the war. Gen. Barnum spoke earnestly on the question of rebel misdeeds during and since the war, and told many incidents of his own experience which touched the hearts of the listeners. Both speakers were frequently greeted with applause. The Nyack cornet band and the glee club furnished fine music on the occasion. *The Republicans of Nyack feel elated* over the brilliant success of the first Republican meeting of the campaign here.

GLEN COVE, Long Island, Sept. 16.—The Garfield and Arthur campaign club of Glen Cove raised a banner this evening and held a large public meeting in the largest hall in the place, which was entirely too small to accommodate the crowd which assembled from all points of the township of Oyster Bay. Senator Birdsall called the meeting to order, and William R. De Puyes was selected to preside. Col. Anson S. Wood and the Hon. Burton T. Beach made effective addresses, and kindled intense enthusiasm and interest among the Republicans of the town, already warm in the cause. Music was furnished by two glee clubs, white and colored, a chorus of 50 voices, and by the Glen Cove brass band. The banner was raised amid a display of fire-works, and during this part of the programme the streets were crowded for blocks, all trade being suspended. It is pronounced decidedly the greatest political demonstration ever made in this region.

PATERSON'S REPUBLICAN BANNER.

PATERSON, Sept. 16.—The finest demonstration in this campaign, so far, in Paterson, occurred to-night, on the occasion of the raising of a banner by the Phelps Guards across Main-street, near Broadway. From 7 to 9 o'clock the streets were alive with uniformed clubs, marching with torches, bands, and drum corps to the rendezvous. The Phelps Guards, Hill Guards, Knights of Honor, Boys in Blue, and ward clubs turned out about 1,600 strong, preceded by a fine troop of cavalry. The Phelps Guards, Knights of Honor, and Hill Guards attracted special attention by their striking uniforms. The banner, which is claimed to be the handsomest in New-Jersey, was swung across the street amid the great enthusiasm of the assembled thousands. Half the population seems to have turned out. From the platform under the banner, William Walter Phelps spoke half an hour. The Hon. John Hill followed with a few remarks, enthusiastically received. The meeting adjourned with cheers for Garfield and Arthur, and Frederick A. Potts. The demonstration has thoroughly roused the Republicans of Paterson.

GEN. KILPATRICK FOR CONGRESS.

NOMINATED BY THE REPUBLICANS OF THE FOURTH NEW-JERSEY DISTRICT.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Sept. 16.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the Fourth District of New-Jersey has nominated Gen. Judson Kilpatrick by acclamation. The wigwam was crowded with people. Each county was represented by a full delegation, composed of its most respectable citizens. Men of character and wealth assembled in large force, and great good feeling and unbounded enthusiasm prevailed. Gen. Kilpatrick was informed of his nomination, and entered the wigwam amid the wildest cheers, the great audience rising and the band playing "Hail to the Chief." When the cheering ceased, Gen. Kilpatrick made an eloquent speech. He said he did not regard the nomination as an empty compliment, though this was a strong Democratic district. He felt honored by being chosen to carry the Republican banner. He could do good to his State in Congress, and if it were possible to carry his district he would do everything that an honest man could to be elected. He spoke upon the issues involved, and showed why a Republican could be more useful to this district than a Democrat. He was followed by Joseph Coult, of Newark, in an able address. Upon the stage were John I. Blair, Chairman of the convention; George A. Halsey, of the National Committee; G. A. Hobart, Chairman of the State Committee, and Phineas Jones, candidate in the Newark district, who made a neat speech. Speeches were made also by W. A. Stiles and Capt. Lewis Van Blarcom. Gen. Kilpatrick took position on the floor and shook hands all around. There will be an out-door meeting and torchlight parade to-night, and Gen. Kilpatrick will speak again. Never has such a large and orderly convention been seen here.

WHITEHOUSE STATION, N. J., Sept. 16.—The Republicans of this place, which is one of the strongest Democratic towns in the State, raised to the breeze this afternoon, amid unbounded enthusiasm, a handsome Garfield, Arthur, and Potts banner, with portraits of the candidates. The news that Gen. Kilpatrick had been nominated for Congress gives the people assurance that the Fourth Congressional District, as well as the whole State, this Fall will roll up a handsome majority for the whole Republican ticket.

THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRATIC SPLIT.

THE READJUSTERS MASTERS OF THE SITUATION—THE PLAN THEY PROPOSE.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 16.—Gen. Mahone and the Readjuster leaders are to-night completely masters of the political situation in Virginia. The Funders or regular Bourbon Democrats have been beaten at every point in the compromise conference, and there is hardly a doubt that the bitterness which has been engendered by the struggle will, at no distant day, result in entirely breaking down old party lines in this State. As an organization, the Republicans cannot at present hope to profit by the split, but as individuals the negroes will continue to be much benefited.

Nothing of an official character has yet been promulgated, but it is generally known that the plan of compromise, submitted last night by the regular Conservative committee to that of the Readjusters, provides for the formation of a mixed Electoral ticket, to be made up of five of the Conservative Electors and five of the Readjuster Electors, the eleventh Elector to be named by the National Democratic Committee, or chosen by lot. The Readjusters' committee remained in session until 5 o'clock this morning. The greater part of the session was spent in a general interchange of views on party matters and expressions as to what was thought by the people of the proposed compromise. The plan of the Conservative committee, which had been lying before the Readjuster committee all night, was not opened until 3:30 o'clock, when it was read and briefly considered. Finally, it was decided to reject the plan, and a sub-committee was appointed to prepare a reply. This committee, in its reply, rejects the plan proposed by the Conservative committee, not out of any indisposition to unite the supporters of Hancock and English, but out of the belief that the proposed plan is not calculated to accomplish the object sought; yet, in consideration of apprehensions which exist outside that a division of the party may result in the loss to the Democracy of the Electoral vote of Virginia, which apprehensions are not shared by the Readjusters, the committee proposes that the Electoral ticket question be settled by a primary election, to be held on Oct. 16, at which all persons shall be allowed to vote who pledge themselves to vote for Hancock and English. The reply was submitted to the Conservative committee this evening.

The Conservative Committee has been in almost continuous secret session considering the Readjusters' proposition. At 11:30 to-night they sent a communication to the Readjusters' committee, in which they agree to the primary election plan, but propose a modification of the details, so as to provide that only white qualified Democratic voters shall be allowed to vote in the primary. This proposition, after a brief consideration, was rejected by the Readjusters, who decided to adhere to their original proposition, which provides that all registered voters, whether they have paid capitation tax or not, and who may pledge themselves to support Hancock and English, shall vote at the primary election.

THE BITTER CONTEST IN GEORGIA.

GOV. COLQUITT AND EX-SENATOR GORDON HOWLED DOWN—A FEUD THAT CANNOT BE HEALED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Judge Lochrane, of Georgia, has just returned from that State, and represents the pending contest between the Colquitt and Norwood factions as the most bitter *that has ever been known in Georgia.* He says there can be no reconciliation between the two factions. At a recent meeting at Macon, at which Gov. Colquitt and Mr. Norwood were announced for a joint discussion, the crowd hooted and yelled at the Governor, preventing him from speaking more than fifteen minutes of the two hours allotted him. Mr. Norwood was listened to with very little interruption. At a public meeting recently held at Columbus, ex-Senator Gordon was also howled down by the crowd. Judge Lochrane further says that the scandals of Gov. Colquitt's Administration and his appointment of ex-Gov. Brown to the United States Senate to succeed Gen. Gordon, form the main issues in the campaign. He believes that the contest between the Democratic factions will be continued after the pending election, and that they will never again act in harmony. Judge Lochrane thinks that Colquitt will be re-elected by a small majority, as he will get the larger portion of the Republican vote.

ADDRESSED BY EX-GOV. JEWELL.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 16.—Ex-Gov. Jewell arrived this evening, and is the guest of Senator Anthony. He briefly addressed a crowded meeting at the Republican Head-quarters, and was escorted back to Mr. Anthony's residence by a large detachment of the Boys in Blue.

REPLACING GREENBACK ELECTORS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The Greenback State Central Committee has appointed five new Weaver Electors in place of the Electors appointed at the State Convention, who have since come out for other Presidential candidates or resigned.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

A PEREMPTORY NOTE FROM THE POWERS TO THE PORTE.

A NOTIFICATION THAT THE ALLIED FLEET WILL NOW TAKE ACTION—SAID PASHA URGES THE SULTAN TO SURRENDER DULCIGNO.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A Vienna correspondent telegraphs as follows: "We are in hourly expectation of hearing that the powers have presented the note drawn up by the British Cabinet, and which is virtually an ultimatum, demanding the cession of Dulcigno without further delay, and that Vice-Admiral Seymour has simultaneously sent a demand to the Governor of Dulcigno for the evacuation of the town, which event will immediately be followed by the advance of the Montenegrins under the protection of the guns of the international fleet."

RAGUSA, Sept. 16.—Sir Frederick Seymour, the British Vice-Admiral, will assume the supreme command of the international fleet on Monday next prior to the carrying out of the naval demonstration. The dispatch vessel Helicon has been sent to reconnoitre the waters of Dulcigno.

ROME, Sept. 17.—The *Diritto* states that the joint note of the powers was presented to the Porte to-day. It insists upon the surrender of the territory mentioned in the joint note of Aug. 3, except Dinosch and Gruda.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Reuter's Constantinople correspondent says it is stated, on good authority, that at a council of the Ministers under the Presidency of the Sultan, to-day, Said Pasha urged the imperative necessity of surrendering Dulcigno at any cost.

The imperial yacht Izzeddin, with three Aides-de-camp of the Sultan on board, sailed hence to-day for Scutari.

A dispatch from Vienna says the joint note to the Porte is very brief. It notifies the Porte that the combined fleet will now take action in the Montenegrin matter.

A dispatch dated Gravosa, 16th, says: "At a conference of the Admirals aboard the Alexandra to-day, it was decided immediately to warn the foreign Consuls at Scutari and Dulcigno to remove families to a place of safety. When this is done the orders under which the combined squadrons are acting will be carried out."

It is rumored at Ragusa that Riza Pasha has been assassinated and fighting has begun. It is known that the Montenegrin commander intended to reconnoitre the Albanian position yesterday, (Thursday.)

The news from Ragusa that Riza Pasha has been assassinated by the Albanians, and that fighting has begun near Tusi, though apparently true, requires confirmation. None of the telegrams from other points mention this news.

THE FRENCH RELIGIOUS DECREES.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT WILL PROBABLY DO—PUTTING OFF A CABINET CRISIS.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A Paris correspondent says: "The Council of Ministers to be held to-day for the consideration of steps to be taken in regard to the religious orders will probably decide in favor of continuing to dissolve congregations, not all together, but in detail, beginning with the Capuchins."

A Paris dispatch says: "M. Gambetta has gone shooting on the property of M. Guichard, Jr., son of the Vice-President of the Republican Left in the Chamber of Deputies, author of the letter to M. Devès, President of the Republican Left, urging that the group be immediately summoned to protest against the temporizing policy of the Ministry relative to unauthorized congregations. In the meantime M. Guichard has replied to M. Devès's letter refusing to convoke a meeting of the group, in which M. Guichard says that Premier de Freycinet's speech at Montauban, affording ground for the belief that he (Premier de Freycinet) thinks he has a right to decline to execute the March decrees, has changed the position of the Government from one of strength to one of weakness. The Government, he says, needs enlightenment regarding the opinion of the country and warning against the wrong course it is pursuing."

Another Paris correspondent says: "The belief that Premier de Freycinet will resign gains ground. The *National* names M. Jules Ferry as his probable successor, but I am assured on good authority that the difficulty will be temporarily smoothed over and a crisis postponed. The Cabinet Council this morning will probably be without result, in which case affairs will remain in *statu quo* until November, when the chambers will meet."

A Berlin dispatch says: "The German Government has ordered the expulsion of the French Jesuits who migrated to Alsace-Lorraine."

PARIS, Sept. 16.—The council of Ministers to-day arrived at no decision relative to the religious decrees, but it is believed will on Friday.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The River Ouse has overflowed its banks, and crops and other property near Godmanchester have been damaged.

A correspondent at Vienna discredits the various reports concerning the entry of other powers into the Austro-German alliance.

The court-martial at Gosport has acquitted Sergt. William Marshman, who was accused of false marking at the butts during the recent meeting of the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon.

A Berlin dispatch says Gen. Count Milutin, Russian Minister of War, is about to retire from office on account of a disagreement with the Czarewitch.

TEHERAN, Sept. 16.—Sipah Salar Azem has been dismissed from the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs and War, and left Teheran today.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—A private telegram received here from Warsaw announces that rinderpest has appeared in the neighboring districts.

BERNE, Sept. 16.—The Swiss National Council have decided to submit to a popular vote the question of a complete revision of the Constitution.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 16.—Gen. Loris Melikoff has arrived here from Livadia. The imperial assent is announced to the proposals of *Gen. Melikoff and the Minister of Justice for a revision of all branches of administration of* the Provinces. The work of such revision in eight Governments has been allotted to four Senators.

MADRID, Sept. 16.—The King has signed a decree dissolving the Cortes.

BELGRADE, Sept. 16.—It is stated that Prince Milan has accepted the resignation of the Ristics Cabinet.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A dispatch from Kandahar says: "A court of inquiry on the Kushk-i-Nakkud defeat has been ordered. News has been received here that on the 12th inst. Ayoob Khan, with 300 infantry, 500 cavalry, and one gun crossed the Helmand River safely and took the road to Herat."

Twenty-nine more bodies have been recovered from the Seaham pit.

THE PROSPERITY OF THE NATION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The increased receipts from internal revenue during the months of July and August show the great improvement in the general business of the country as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The receipts for the last two months were $21,161,789, against $19,127,315 for July and August, 1879—an increase of over $2,000,000. A detailed statement of the receipts for July last, as compared with July, 1879, has just been prepared by the Treasury Department, from which it appears that in the receipts from tax on spirits there was an increase of $665,012; tobacco, $196,395; fermented liquors, $188,367; stamps and penalties, $30,901. The receipts from banks and bankers for the month fell off about $35,000. Should the receipts from internal revenue show the same ratio of increase during the remaining 10 months of the fiscal year, the aggregate receipts from this source will reach $126,000,000.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

APPOINTMENTS FROM CIVIL LIFE—ARTILLERY TRANSFERS—ORDERS TO OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Of the 12 young men designated by the President from civil life to appointments as Second Lieutenants in the regular Army, 5 appeared before the Examining Board convened for that purpose in this city, and underwent a six days' examination. The report of the board has been submitted to the Adjutant-General, and, upon the return of the Secretary of War, will be passed upon, and the appointments made in conformity with its recommendations. The candidates who appeared before the board were John A. Lockwood, John S. Dufrey, A. T. Dean, Edward Lloyd, and James McCarty. The Adjutant-General declines for the present to make public the report of the board, but the friends of the candidates have gained the impression that they have passed the examination in the order named, and that 4, if not the entire 5, have been recommended for appointment. Two other boards were convened, one in New-York and the other at Newport, Ky., but their reports have not been received at the War Department.

Adjt.-Gen. Drum made the following changes to-day in the duties of officers connected with the Signal Corps: First Lieut. Charles E. Kilbourne, transferred to duty in charge of orders and correspondence, and First Lieut. H. H. C. Dunwoody, heretofore upon that duty, to succeed Lieut. Kilbourne as meteorological officer.

The following transfers of Lieutenants of Artillery are announced: First Artillery—First Lieut. Frank S. Rice, from Battery I to Light Battery K, vice First Lieut. R. G. Shaw, from Light Battery K to Battery I; Second Lieut. Frank S. Harlow, from Battery L to Light Battery K, vice Second Lieut. T. C. Patterson, from Light Battery K to Battery L. Second Artillery—First Lieut. A. D. Schenck, from Battery E to Light Battery A, vice First Lieut. J. E. Eastman, from Light Battery A to Battery C; First Lieut. Barnet Wager, from Battery C to Battery E. Third Artillery—Second Lieut. D. A. Howard, from Battery M to Light Battery C, vice Second Lieut. C. W. Foster, from Light Battery C to Battery M. Fourth Artillery—First Lieut. W. R. Quinan, from Battery F to Light Battery B, vice First Lieut. W. J. Stewart, from Light Battery B to Battery F; Second Lieut. J. M. Jones, from Battery A to Light Battery B, vice Second Lieut. W. M. Medcalfe, from Light Battery B to Battery A. Fifth Artillery—First Lieut. J. E. Sawyer, from Battery I to Light Battery F, vice First Lieut. W. B. McCallum, from Light Battery F to Battery I. The officers of the new detail are ordered to report for duty with the batteries to which they are transferred on Oct. 1, when those relieved, except such as may be on detailed service, will proceed to join their respective batteries.

The leave of absence granted Capt. M. L. Courtney, Twenty-fifth Infantry, has been extended three months. Capt. W. H. Jordan, Ninth Infantry, has been ordered, on being relieved from duty on recruiting service, to report in person to the Lieutenant-General commanding Military Division of the Missouri for temporary duty.

Commander W. S. Schley has been ordered to duty as Inspector of the Second Light-house District, Oct. 1; Lieut. Allen G. Paul as Assistant to the Inspector of the Fifth Light-house District; Master Boynton Leach to the Navy-yard at Norfolk, Va.; Assistant Engineer Walter Showell to special duty at the Delaware Iron Works on the 21st inst.; Commander Sullivan D. Ames has been detached from duty as Inspector of the Third Light-house District, Oct. 1, and ordered to settle his accounts; Passed Assistant Surgeon John F. Bransford has been detached from special duty connected with the Smithsonian Institution; Assistant Engineer H. E. Frick from the Alliance, and placed on sick leave; Assistant Engineer George B. Ransom from special duty at Chester, Penn., on the 21st inst., and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy on the 30th inst.

Leave of absence for two weeks has been granted to Major George S. Nicholson, Marine Corps.

Secretary Thompson expects to leave the city to-morrow, to be absent several weeks in Indiana.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 16.—The United States steamer Quinnebaug sailed hence on the 14th inst. for Villefranche.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The United States steamer Trenton arrived at Leghorn on the 13th inst.

PANAMA, Sept. 7.—The United States steamer Lackawanna was at Callao Aug. 31, and was to go to Chorrillos on the 23d, where she would receive about 170 passengers and convey them to Chimbote. The United States steamer Adams returned to Callao Aug. 21, from the North.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE PROHIBITIONISTS.

STATE CONVENTION AT CONCORD—THE NOMINATIONS, ADDRESSES, AND PLATFORM.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 16.—The Prohibition State Convention met in Eagle Hall this forenoon, about 50 delegates being present when the convention organized. J. M. Fletcher, of Nashua, was chosen temporary Chairman, and the various committees were appointed. During the absence of the Credentials Committee, Messrs. Fletcher, Dr. Dane, of Somerset, and Z. Breed, of Weare, briefly addressed the convention, urging the support of Prohibition candidates, claiming there was no hope of purifying either of the old parties. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the name of the Rev. S. C. Keeler, of Sunapee, for Chairman, and J. N. Van Tassel, of Dover, for Secretary, with the usual number of Vice-Presidents. A State Central Committee of 45 members was reported, of which Dr. Dane is Chairman. The report was adopted, and President Keeler delivered a long address, urging independent political action, and taking strong ground in favor of prohibition. The convention was also briefly addressed by Messrs. Millan and Rosy. Strong prohibitory resolutions were adopted, including one indorsing and supporting the nominations of Neal Dow and H. A. Thompson for President and Vice-President, and another recommending the pardon of Detective Thomas Drake from the State Prison. The convention nominated George D. Dodge, of Hampton Falls, for Governor by acclamation. Mr. Dodge, in a brief speech of thanks, accepted the nomination. The following were nominated for Railroad Commissioners: William Ham, of Dover; John C. Goodnow, of Littleton, and David Heald, of Milford. Asa Kendall, of Swanzey, and J. M. Fletcher, of Nashua, received the nominations for Electors at Large by acclamation. It was voted to leave the other nominations with the State Central Committee.

CRIMINALS AND THEIR DEEDS.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.—A jury of inquest in the case of Mrs. Mary Balick, who died last night, to-day rendered a verdict that her death resulted from cerebral hemorrhage, caused by brutal and murderous beating by her husband, Joseph Balick, on the night of Sept. 14. Balick was sent to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

HONESDALE, Penn., Sept. 16.—William Smith, of the firm of Forname & Smith, merchants of Damascus, Wayne County, Penn., has disappeared, and has been found to be a defaulter to the amount of $25,000. Forname is ruined, and several firms at Cochecton, N. Y., lose largely. Smith is believed to have used the money in stock speculation.

NOTES FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

PANAMA, Sept. 16.—The establishment of telegraphic communication between the city of Panama and the different departments of the State has been ordered by the national Government, and tenders are advertised for for the construction of the different lines.

The people of Panama are jubilant over news from Paris that Lesseps's canal scheme is at last a success, and that the American opposition to the enterprise has been waived, the joint guardianship of that Government having been accepted. The Republic of Nicaragua boasts that it has no foreign debt.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 16.—The Parsons Paper Company, of Holyoke, has bought the Mount Tom paper mill, four stories, of the Hadley Falls Paper Company for $[illegible], and will enlarge it somewhat.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

PRESIDENT HAYES'S VISIT TO THE FAR WEST.

ARRIVAL OF THE PARTY IN MONTEREY—THE VISITORS CORDIALLY WELCOMED—RETURNING TO SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—A dispatch from Monterey says: "The Presidential party arrived at Monterey about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and was escorted to the Hotel Del Monte. A ball was given at the hotel in the evening, and the President, Mrs. Hayes, Gen. Sherman, and others of the party were in attendance, the President, however, not joining in the dance. At 10:30 o'clock this morning the party was escorted into town by a reception committee. At the intersection of Pearl, Alvarado and Calle streets, where a grand triangular triumphal arch was erected, the Monterey brass band played "Hail to the Chief," the President and party passing under the arch with uncovered heads. At that point several native Californians, on horseback, joined the procession. On arriving at Colton Hall, the President was greeted with a shower of bouquets at the hands of a number of school children, dressed in white, formed as a living arch on the steps of the hall above the President. Capt. Borrowe introduced President Hayes, referring to Monterey, both ancient and modern, and attributing the sleepiness of the town to the fact that when Gen. Sherman, in 1847, arrived in Monterey, he tried to make a huge punch bowl out of the bay. The President then responded, eulogizing the people of the town, and referring also to the beauty of the surrounding scenery. He then made mention of San José, which place he had passed yesterday on his way, saying it was the handsomest place he had seen since he left New-Haven and Cleveland.

Gov. Ramsey, of Minnesota, was introduced and delivered an appropriate speech. Gen. Sherman referred to the time when he was commander of the Americans, in 1847, and the hospitality of the people who resided here in those days. The General was frequently applauded. He thanked the assemblage for the cordial reception they had given the President. The school children then sang "Marching Through Georgia," the General joining in the chorus with spirit. Mrs. Hayes was next introduced, and was heartily cheered, she bowing her acknowledgments. The party then entered the carriages, passing through Alvarado-street to the Hotel Delmonte.

The party will remain until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, at which hour it will go direct to Menlo Park as the guests of Senator Sharon. The entire party was driven out to Pacific Grove, Point Cypress, the Carmel Mission, and other places of interest. Gen. Sherman will have a reception this evening at the Hotel Delmonte. He has invited all of the old pioneers to assemble there, where he will meet them, and, as he says, "have a tussle with them."

MORMON APOSTLES IN VIRGINIA.

HOW THE SAINTS DISSEMINATE THEIR DOCTRINE.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Sept. 16.—For several weeks two Mormon emissaries—one from Salt Lake the other from Ogden City, Utah—have been laboring to make proselytes among the people of Bedford County. Their head-quarters and basis of operations is the village of Stewartsville, near the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, but as they are refused the use of any of the church buildings in that place, they hold their services in the woods a mile or two distant. They are said to be educated men, and they have pretty large congregations, consisting, however, altogether of men, as the female part of the population instinctively avoid the service. The missionaries are shrewd enough, however, not to preach any polygamous doctrine as yet, their object being to organize a colony to proceed to Utah, on the ground of the alleged superiority of its soil, climate, products, &c., to those of Virginia. As there is great depression and dissatisfaction at present among the poorer classes of farmers of this State, this presentation of the case has much effect among the more ignorant, who readily believe all that is told them. The Mormon preachers are getting their flock together by holding forth some new doctrine of baptism as a basis of religious union, and the polygamous part of the programme will not be publicly opened until the colony arrives in Utah. Much indignation has been expressed in the community against these preachers, but they are very quiet in their operations, and so far they have not been interfered with. Their converts and baptisms already are very numerous. The selection of Bedford as a field of operations is said to be due to the circumstance that a Bedford man from the neighborhood emigrated to Utah many years ago, and is now reported to be one of the Apostles of the Mormon Church.

THOUSANDS OF PENSION CLAIMS.

A DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS SINCE JULY 1.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The records of the Pension Bureau show a material decrease in the number of claims for pensions filed since July 1. There were filed from July 1 to date 7,438 claims, against 35,000 from the middle of March to June 30. This large decrease in the monthly average of new claims filed is attributable mainly to the fact that their receipts under the arrearage act was limited to July 1. The monthly average of new cases filed since that date is less than 3,000, and this number is not likely to be increased unless the limitation clause of the arrearage act should be repealed at the coming session of Congress, and it is not improbable that an effort in this direction will be made by those demagogues who strive to maintain themselves in Congress through the soldier vote, regardless of the cost to the public Treasury. From the time of the passage of the arrearage act to July 1, a period of 17 months, the pension claims filed under that act aggregated about 170,000, or nearly 10,000 monthly. To pay the new cases thus far filed will require nearly $100,000,000. Unless some check is given to this wholesale pension business, the Treasury may be soon discovered minus any surplus, and the monthly debt statements may show a regular increase, instead of a decrease, in the public debt.

THE CHICAGO RAILROAD WAR.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The scene of last night's disturbance is deserted this morning, and all proceedings have been transferred to the courts. The contempt case against Mayor Harrison, brought because he instructed the city Police not to protect the railroad company in their track laying, has been put over. The court proceedings consisted of an application for a rule to show cause, and affidavits made by the Western Indiana Company showing the specific offenses of the other railroad companies which are defendants. The cases were put over until Monday, by which time the City Counsel believes a harmonious adjustment will have been reached. In the question raised by the Lake Shore Company as to the issuance of an injunction against the crossing, Judge Jameson took that point under advisement. On Saturday there will be submitted to the court some questions agreed upon by the opposing counsel as to the degree of contempt, if any, of which Mayor Harrison and his officers were guilty in interfering with the track laying.

THE LYNCHING IN KENTUCKY.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 16.—At Guthrie, Ky., last night, 200 men met and discussed whether they should visit Springfield and lynch the remaining negroes connected with the Laprade murder, but they afterward dispersed. The six prisoners were brought here last night by the Sheriff of Robertson County, and placed in jail for safe keeping, by order of Gov. Marks.

ILIULIUK ON UNALASHKA

A GRAPHIC PICTURE OF A VILLAGE IN ALASKA.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE SETTLEMENT FROM THE HARBOR—THE AGRICULTURAL POSSIBILITIES OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD—SALMON-FISHING AND OTTER-HUNTING.

ILIULIUK HARBOR, Unalashka, Aug. 2.—For the last six days the United States schooner Yukon has been lying in this harbor, which she has now revisited after an interval of six years. Having been favored with more than the usual proportion of sunshiny weather, our opportunities have been increased for observing the condition of the village and its surroundings, and the occupations of its people. The location of the village is on the north side of Unalashka Island, of the Aleutian chain, in north latitude 53° 52', or nearly the latitude of Dublin, and in west longitude 166° 31'. The level spit upon which the buildings are placed is about a half-mile long, stretching nearly north-west and south-east, and only a few feet above the level of the highest tides. The beach is composed of coarse pebbles. There are some acres under cultivation, in potatoes, radishes, turnips, &c., and very much excellent soil might be utilized if time could be spared for gardening. The head of the spit impinges upon Iliuliuk Harbor, an almost completely land-locked little bay, nestled in the midst of treeless, but grassy hills, some of which rise to a third of a mile in height. In the rear of the village are the river, lake, and valley of Iliuliuk, the last bounded again by hills. These hills and lowlands are thickly set with grass, interspersed with many species of pretty flowers. Lupines, painted cups, daisies, buttercups, geraniums, vetches, anemones, Canterbury bells, and various members of the heath family are artistically and profusely distributed wherever the foot may tread. Glowing lichens paint the rocks in varied colors. With a clear sky and a calm day one must realize that the natural surroundings of Iliuliuk are highly pleasing. Turning now to note the growth of the settlement, which, since 1874, represents an increase to double the number of wooden houses, some of them taking the place of the straggling barraboras. There are now about 25 wooden buildings and, perhaps, 25 inhabited barraboras. The whole population is said to be 350, mainly Russian creoles and natives. The houses are neat and substantial, the majority of them owned by the trading companies. Several of the residences are quite pretty. The barraboras doubtless are warm and comfortable, but with their grass-grown roofs and walls they seem better adapted to grazing, for which purpose they are occasionally invaded during severe Winters by hungry cattle—too hungry to make nice distinctions—or for cellarage than for the permanent homes of enlightened people. The barrabora, though, has its advantages, and, for one who is not too strongly prejudiced in favor of the style of house to which he has been accustomed, it may be invested with a degree of superiority because of its security against cold and wind. The climate has been so often mentioned that it is necessary only to say that hay-making is now fairly commenced with an abundant natural crop and good drying weather. On Friday last a thermometer hanging in the sun registered only 79° of Fahrenheit as the maximum; yet some of our party, who had occasion to follow the shores of Iliuliuk River in pursuit of its fine trout, were made to realize the potency of a sunbath within the crucible formed by these hills. There is no difficulty in finding plenty of good grass to make hay for Winter's use, though there is often trouble in finding men to cut and cure it. There are some very good cattle here in excellent condition. Fowls are numerous and thrifty. Berries are abundant, though none of them are now ripe. Vegetables might be grown largely if other things did not occupy the time. The trees which have been planted on Expedition and Amaknak Islands are not making much progress, doubtless because the locations for the experiment and the conditions essential to success were not so carefully selected as they might have been.

The occupations of the people are not of great variety. The employes of the trading companies, of course, are engaged in buying furs and selling goods; the Custom-house officer has his regular duties. The rest of the population are engaged mainly in hunting and fishing. Several species of salmon have come in great numbers, though only one is now abundant, and that is one of the "humpbacks," the *gorbuscha* of the Russians. Cod are plentiful and very good. The price of salmon will doubtless be a surprise to those who are familiar with prices in New-York. A 10-pound *krasnoi riba*, one of the best-esteemed of the salmon, may be had for 10 cents, or even 5 cents, by the initiated. The salmon are caught in small seines usually. The fishermen never make a set until they see the fish and are able to surround them. They will watch and wait patiently until the favorable moment arrives, and then win the prize. The main supply of fish is brought from a station several miles distant. Those who are devoted to the chase are now hunting the sea otter, and as this is considered the prime object of the trader's industry, it may not be amiss to describe the way in which it is taken. These particulars were given to me by Mr. Robert King, of Iliuliuk, who, in 1873, had charge of a hunting party of 101 bidarkas in the Kodiak district, off Tugidak Island. The party was collected from seven villages on Kodiak Island, and included some women and children. They had temporary barraboras on Tugidak Island, convenient to the hunting ground, and in a place where there was plenty of water and drift-wood. The representatives of each village had their separate barrabora. The season of 1873 began about the middle of June, and lasted until Aug. 1, during which time they had only one whole day and two half days of actual hunting. In this short time they killed, with arrows and spears, 375 otter. In this long day (really 20 hours of continuous work at sea), almost nothing was eaten or drank, and the kneeling posture, characteristic of the Kodiak people, was maintained. This posture is absolutely painful to one not accustomed to it. The feet are bent inward, and the weight comes on the whole surface of the fore-leg, but there is a serious strain upon the knees and ankles, and the circulation of the blood is impeded. Boys are early trained to acquire this position. In order that due strictness may be enforced, a father gives his boy in charge to the lad's uncle, who makes him practice two or three hours daily for a long time before he is allowed to handle a bidarka at all. The *astronome* (Old Prob) having given evidence that suitable weather may be expected, the assembling cry is heard "We go to fish," not "We go to hunt," for if they said this the spirits would tell the otter, and failure would be certain. The tyone and his assistant for each village, being the best hunters and most expeditious in their movements, go out in their bidarkas first to a distance of about 100 yards. The tyone raises his paddle, utters the assembly cry of his village, and his people shoot out as quickly as they can and form in a regular line around him, all the bidarkas abreast of one another, each man holding on to the hatch of his neighbor's bidarka. After all the villages are out comes the *astronome*, who satisfies himself that all are afloat, and then goes in his own bidarka to join his village. Finally the *astronome* gives the signal for the start, and all go at once. When they leave the beach the villages depart at different angles, and divide into groups as they approach the otter ground—five being the usual number of bidarkas to an otter, but fewer when the game is abundant. A hunting party may thus extend over as much as 20 miles at sea, so that the groups are out of sight of one another, but they have a peculiar assembling cry which can be heard on a calm day at a great distance, and this reunites them when the homeward journey is to begin. All come in together.

No talking is done, though noisy cries are uttered. The hunters have a notion that the otter can understand words. They call it [illegible], which means "sea-witness," and attribute to it extraordinary powers. They consider it the most intelligent of marine animals and the bear the wisest of land animals. When an otter is seen the one who sees it makes a peculiar sound and all rush in that direction. If the otter is still in sight they shoot their arrows at him, even as far as 100 yards. The chances are against his being hit at the first discharge. The bidarkas then rush in a group to where the arrows are floating, and the last one in to get his arrow must stay there and hold up a paddle to show where the otter disappeared. The remaining ones go off at right angles from this point to from 50 to 60 yards [illegible] when he is found [illegible] holding up the paddle. [illegible] otter will rise [illegible]

[illegible] honor among them for a man not to claim that he struck the otter unless he is sure he did. The man who first struck it is the owner of the otter, but when otters are plentiful he who first struck offers a premium for the second arrow, because an otter with two arrows in him is considered secure. This premium ranges from $3 to $10, according to the size and vigor of the otter. After four or five arrows have been fastened in him the otter is so much impeded in his progress that he makes short dives and the men run upon him and thrust into him a spear with an inflated bladder attached. The arrows have a barbed detachable point (*nosok*) which is fastened to the shaft by a bridle, this giving the arrow a latitudinal motion through the water, the better to arrest the otter. After spearing him they hit him on the head with a club, and then carefully detach the arrows, which is sometimes attended with great difficulty, owing to their being entangled. Then two bidarkas come together to insure stability, and the otter is taken on to the hatch into the lap of the man who sits there. Reversing the club, he places the crotch under the jaw of the otter and shoves it either before or behind him, or on one side or the other, as the necessity for trimming the bidarka may require. In the event of two striking the otter at the same time, the man who strikes nearest the tail becomes the owner. Local customs vary a good deal about this. The arrows need not be let fly at the same instant, but the otter must be struck on the same breath. The arrow must stick, at least the *nosok* must be found in the skin in order to substantiate one's claim. The otter may bite off the string, but the *nosok* is not easily got rid of. These *nosoks* are in some cases highly prized and very valuable. Some are lucky. Hunters have been known to give a sea-otter for a single *nosok* of a desired pattern when one has been broken. By the use of a whetstone the edge is made very sharp, but it is made blunt when not in use so as to avoid accidentally cutting the bidarka. The otters are carried whole to the shore, to be skinned there. The fat is carefully cleaned off, and this is a very difficult matter, owing to its tough and fibrous nature.

After removal from the otter the skin is put on a stretcher with the fur side in. This stretcher is made of two pieces of wood placed at an angle to accommodate the skin. The tail is spread out by strips of wood, and the lower margin of the skin is pegged to the frame. Two good drying days will prepare a skin. When thoroughly dry it is taken off the stretcher, reversed, and hung loosely over the stretcher, so that the fur may dry. After that it is reversed again to keep the fur inside, secure from sunlight, then neatly folded in three folds, tagged, and put aside to be taken to the station for sale.

HOODWINKING THE GERMANS.

The Irving Hall Committee of Twenty-four last evening received the committees of five from two German organizations claiming to represent the German element in the Democracy of this County. Those who came from the German Independent Democratic Organization were Justice Marcus Otterbourg, Coroner Moritz Ellinger, George Kuster, Louis Schmidt, and John A. Grote. The Independent German-American Citizens' Association sent Dr. August Frech, Charles E. Wendt, Louis C. Goebel, Henry Authenreith, and William F. Pitschke. The latter was a substitute for Charles E. Nehrbas. Messrs. Otterbourg and Ellinger spoke in behalf of the German Independent Democratic Organization, and Dr. Frech and Mr. Wendt represented the Independent German-American Citizens' Association. There was a friendly talk. Justice Otterbourg and Coroner Ellinger said that they were not looking for office. They were assured that the Germans would not be neglected in the Westminster Hotel deal which is to take place this afternoon.

AGAIN BADLY BEATEN AT BASE-BALL.

The game of base-ball on the Union Grounds, Brooklyn, yesterday, between the Union nine, of Brooklyn, and the Metropolitan nine, of this City, was another grand whitewash for the Brooklyn men, notwithstanding they played a decidedly better game than on the preceding day. The chief cause of their ill-luck was the absence of all but two of the regular members of the nine, some difficulty about money matters drawing from the seven absentees the declaration that they would not play until it was settled. The positions of the regular players were filled, however, in a very creditable manner. The Metropolitans played a very brilliant fielding game throughout, making but one insignificant error in the entire game. They also did some very good batting, as will be seen in the following summary:

UNION.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.	METROPOLITAN.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Cramer, s. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Brady, 2d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheppard, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nolan, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Farrell, 3d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roache, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Walker, 1st b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farrell, 2d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nelson, s. s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Smith, 1st b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hall, l. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lawler, 3d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kennedy, l. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vetterlein, r. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Daily, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	0	[illegible]	24	11	[illegible]	Total	15	15	27	10	1

RUNS SCORED EACH INNING.

Union [illegible]—0
Metropolitan [illegible]—15

First base by errors—Union, 1; Metropolitan, 7. Total base hits—Union, 4; Metropolitan, 15. Left on bases—Union, 3; Metropolitan, 6. Runs earned—0. Struck out—Union, 4; Metropolitan, 3. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Daily.

This afternoon the Metropolitan nine will play a picked nine on the same grounds. Game will be called as usual at 3 o'clock.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Clevelands, 5; Buffalos, 1. This closes the series of league games of the home club in this city.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16.—Chicagos, 17; Cincinnatis, 9.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 16.—Bostons, 10; Providence, 3.

TROY, Sept. 16.—Worcesters, 6; Troys, 2.

CHARLES LOEB ARRESTED.

Charles Loeb, the resident partner in this City of Loeb & Co., importers and exporters at Nos. 131 and 133 Franklin-street, and at London, who failed last month with over $200,000 liabilities, was arrested on Wednesday by the Sheriff. The warrant for arrest was obtained from one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, on affidavits made by the E. N. Welch Manufacturing Company and Jerome & Co., who are large creditors of the firm, charging him with fraudulently removing and concealing goods and property, and making fraudulent representations in obtaining a loan. Since the failure of the firm the creditors have been trying to obtain information regarding their true condition, but with very little success. No statement has been issued, and, believing that the failure was premeditated, the above creditors decided, it is said, upon extreme measures. An affidavit of Mr. George E. Gale, Cashier of the E. N. Welch Manufacturing Company, alleges that Loeb borrowed $3,000 from the company, promising to give a check the next morning. This he did, stating at the same time that he had a draft in his pocket which he expected to get cashed, and he would deposit the funds to make good the check. He got the draft cashed, but failed to deposit the money to make the check good. Suits have been begun by each of the above creditors, and judgments obtained on that portion of their claims which has become due.

ORGAN-GRINDERS ASSAULTED.

Col. George Hitchcock, Chief Clerk in the Richmond County Police Department, after having spent the night in a cell at Police Head-quarters, in Stapleton, was arraigned yesterday before Justice McCullough, charged with felonious assault on an Italian organ-grinder and his wife. It appears that the complainants missed the last boat up to the City from Tompkinsville on Wednesday night, and after wandering about for some time laid down on the stoop of Hitchcock's residence. They allege that Hitchcock attacked them with a club and beat them in a brutal manner because they did not leave when told to do so. The couple in court presented a sickening spectacle as they stood in their dirty, ragged, and blood-stained clothing. The man's head was bandaged and the woman bore marks of ill-usage. Hitchcock stated that when he ordered them away from his premises they became abusive, and when he went to force them to leave they attacked him. The violence he used on the man he thought was justified under the circumstances, and as to the woman he believed that she received her injuries by falling into the gutter as he pushed her from the stoop. Neither of the complainants could speak English, and stated their case to the court through an interpreter. Justice McCullough adjourned the case for further examination, and in the meantime released Hitchcock on his own recognizance.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met in the Mayor's office yesterday and authorized the issue of $[illegible] of assessment bonds, and $[illegible] of Croton water stock by the Controller. In accordance with a request from the Board of Fire Commissioners consent was given to the transfer of all duties relating to the care of combustibles, now exercised by the Fire Marshal, to the Bureau of Combustibles of the department. [illegible]

MATCHES AT CREEDMOOR

THE MISSOURI TEAM WIN THE HILTON PRIZE.

A. C. GATES, OF SYRACUSE, CAPTURES THE CHAMPIONSHIP—D. H. OGDEN THE WINNER OF THE SUPPLEMENTARY MID-RANGE MATCH—HOW CAPT. DAY LOST THE MILITARY CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.

The third day of the annual Fall meeting of the National Rifle Association, at Creedmoor, yesterday, was not marked by a large attendance. Outside of the marksmen and officers of the association, there were probably less than 100 persons present. The chief interest centred on the International Military Match, open to teams of 12, selected from the Army and Navy of the United States, and the National Guard, or uniformed Militia, of the several States. The representation of the Army was restricted to one team from the troops stationed in each of the three military divisions—the Atlantic, Pacific, and Missouri; only one team could compete from the Navy, while the Militia were allowed one representative team from each State or Territory, including the District of Columbia, England, Ireland, Scotland, and each of the Provinces of Great Britain, and each of the Provinces of Canada, while all other countries were permitted to send one team each. Besides the Army teams, there were teams from the States of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, and from the Connecticut National Guard. The distances were 200, 500, and 600 yards; the number of rounds allowed, seven at each distance, and the position, standing at 200 yards, and any position at 500 and 600. The regulars and the Pennsylvania men used the Springfield rifle, the Canadian team the Peabody-Martini, and the New-Jersey team the Borchardt rifle. A light breeze blew from the westward during the forenoon, causing a deflection in the long range shooting of 5 to 7 points in 1,000 yards. The prize, a three-thousand-dollar trophy presented by the Hon. Henry Hilton was won by the Missouri team by the following score:

Missouri.—J. H. Baker, 86; F. Koch, 83; W. Driscoll, 86; J. C. Anderson, 86; B. Otten, 86; H. Lloyd, 83; E. Preston, 81; J. E. Donovan, 79; George Seymour, 84; Charles Osborne, 89; D. Hein, 84; C. E. Durlin, 90. Total—1,022.

The totals of the scores made by the other teams were as follows:

Atlantic.—200 yards, [illegible]; 500 yards, [illegible]; 600 yards, [illegible]—1,014.

Pacific.—200 yards, [illegible]; 500 yards, [illegible]; 600 yards, [illegible]—1,004.

State of New-Jersey.—200 yards, [illegible]; 500 yards, [illegible]; 600 yards, [illegible]—[illegible].

Connecticut National Guard.—200 yards, [illegible]; 500 yards, [illegible]; 600 yards, [illegible]—[illegible].

Pennsylvania.—200 yards, [illegible]; 500 yards, [illegible]; 600 yards, [illegible]—[illegible].

The second prize, a Hotchkiss military rifle, for the best individual shot out of the teams representing the Army, was awarded to Lieut. J. Wilson, of the Pacific team.

The Champion's Match, open to all comers, distance 200, 600, and 1,000 yards, rounds 10, position same as the preceding, was decided by the following score:

A. C. Gates, 138; T. H. Gray, 137; W. M. Farrow, 137; J. L. Allen, 131; A. Helmus, 131; J. S. Sumner, 129; A. H. Cobb, 130; D. F. Davis, 137; J. W. Todd, 130; Henry W. Fisher, 125; G. L. Morse, 124; J. H. Brown, 123; E. O. Shakespeare, 120.

Mr. Gates, the winner of the first prize—the gold medal—is a resident of Syracuse, N. Y. The Supplementary Mid-range Match, for money prizes aggregating $800, open to everybody, distance 500 yards, seven rounds, position any within the rules, resulted in the following aggregate of scores:

D. H. Ogden, 67; R. Blue, 67; G. W. Dougherty, 67; A. R. Van Heusen, 67; B. Otten, 67; J. Johnston, 66; L. L. Barnes, 66; F. J. Dolan, 66; C. Bernard, 65; W. M. Farrow, 65; G. E. P. Howard, 65; E. Preston, 65; A. McInnis, 64; D. K. Atkinson, 64; P. J. [illegible], 64; R. G. Post, 64; C. V. Houghton, 64; J. L. Wilson, 64; T. W. Griffith, 64; H. D. Kingsbury, 64; L. Dankin, 63; C. H. Eagle, 63; C. A. Claming, 63; G. W. Munson, 63; C. Van Orden, 63; F. Peterson, 63; C. H. Ingalls, 62.

The second stage of the Military Championship match, open to the highest 60 in the first stage, at distances of 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, seven rounds, was won after a long and arduous contest, which did not close until after sundown. The four highest scores were as follows:

Brevet-Capt. S. A. Day, 79; R. G. Post, 77; J. L. Paulding, 73; R. K. Atkinson, 71.

Although Capt. Day had achieved the highest score he was ruled out, under protest, on the ground that he had shot the 1,000 yards first, and then the 900 and 800, whereas the rules demanded that they be shot in regular order. The protest was allowed, and the prize, a gold medal, valued at $125, goes to R. G. Post.

The meeting will be continued to-day.

FAIR PRICES FOR BOOKS.

SECOND DAY OF THE TRADE SALE—BIDDING STILL ACTIVE.

The second day of the trade sale of books at Clinton Hall did not comprise so many works of high value as the sale on the previous day. There were, however, editions of some of the standard poets and novelists, such as are published by Porter & Coates, of Philadelphia, with whose catalogue the morning session began. The low-priced, single-volume editions of Shakespeare, Burns, Byron, Milton, Moore, Scott, and Wordsworth were taken readily in large lots, at fair prices. Standard novels, histories, and biographies were seized with equal avidity, but fancy series were at a discount, and books of travel, save when bearing a familiar name on the title-page, did not appear to attract buyers.

In the afternoon and evening the catalogue of R. Worthington, No. 770 Broadway, was taken up. It comprised the works of Bancroft, the historian; Hume, R. A. Proctor, Jules Verne, the new Aldworth edition of Tennyson, and five editions of the Waverley novels and of Mr. Taine's "English Literature," besides the Valpy edition of Shakespeare and the "Library of Famous Fiction." The prices obtained were such, in the majority of instances, as to lead to the offer of more copies than the catalogue specified, although Mr. Worthington for the lots offered got as good prices no doubt as he did last year, when he was more than satisfied. A great feature of the evening was the new juveniles of Mr. Worthington for 1881, which are finely illustrated and sumptuously manufactured, selling at retail from $1 25 to $1 50 a volume. About 4,000 copies were offered in the catalogue and very readily taken in lots of from 10 to 200, at prices ranging from 44 to 50 cents. There were some very beautiful silhouette illustrated juveniles, offered in lots of 100 each, which brought good prices. A little contest occurred over 10 copies of Sir John Richardson's "Natural History," with a history of the American fauna, by Dr. J. B. Holden, Fellow of the New-York Academy of Sciences. The work is in four volumes, with 400 wood and 140 steel engravings, and is sold at retail for $24. After considerable struggling, the price was carried up to $1 40 per volume, which did not lead to the offer of extra copies. The imperial octavo edition of Latham's Johnson's Dictionary brought $1 75. Dean Ramsay's "Reminiscences of Scottish Life," with illustrations, published at $3 50, brought 50 cents, and Dr. Fairbairn's "Studies in the Philosophy of Religion and History," retailed at $1 75, was taken at 25 cents in lots of two and three. But these were exceptional cases—"plugs," as the publishers say. The sale continues to-day.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. H. B. Clitz, United States Army; Gen. John M. Corse, of Chicago, and Miss Lotta are at the Gilsey House.

Congressman Robert M. McLane, of Maryland, and Gen. T. L. Clingman, of North Carolina, are at the New-York Hotel.

Col. Belfield and Major Noyes, of the British Army, and John Collinson and Capt. Douglas Galton, of London, are at the Hotel Brunswick.

Leverett Saltonstall, of Boston; Count G. Galli, Italian Consul at Philadelphia, and Lieut.-Commander Frederick Pearson, United States Navy, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell, Senator James B. Beck, of Kentucky; ex-Congressman John Hancock, of Texas, and Gen. George A. Sheridan, of Louisiana, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

SIXTEEN YEARS FOR BURGLARY.

John Stanford, one of the burglars who entered the residence of William E. Albro, Vice-President of the Central Bank, at White Plains, on the night of Aug. 29 last, was tried yesterday afternoon in the Court of Sessions, held at White Plains. The detectives who arrested him at No. 112 Canal-street, in this City, testified to having found most of the stolen articles in his room, and a pawnbroker identified him as the man who had pawned at his store a pair of Mr. Albro's lace curtains. Stanford's counsel tried to establish the prisoner's good character, but lamentably failed. It was shown that he had already served a term of four years in the Albany Penitentiary for burglary. The jury quickly returned a verdict of guilty and Stanford was sentenced to 16 years in Sing Sing.

FUNERAL OF THE HON. FRANKLIN STEELE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The remains of the Hon. Franklin Steele, who died suddenly in Minneapolis, on Thursday last, arrived here yesterday, and were interred to-day in Oak Hill Cemetery. The pall-bearers were Admirals Poor, Stanley, and Almy, and Dr. Maxwell, of the Navy; Dr. Norris, United States Army; Col. McCauley, United States Marine Corps; the Hon. J. J. Knox, Controller of the Currency, and Mr. Nile. Although Mr. Steele's family have been residing in Washington for the past 15 years, his business interests have been in Minnesota. He was regarded as the wealthiest man in the State, being at one time owner of the Fort Snelling Reservation, and the entire site upon which the city of Minneapolis was built.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

SARATOGA, Sept. 16.—At the morning session of the American Pharmaceutical Association, Prof. Oldberg, of Washington, read a paper recommending radical changes in the pharmaceutical nomenclature of several substances, in order to make them harmonious with the nomenclatures of all the European nations, except England. Among the proposed changes of names were those of such well-known articles as potassa, antimony, and [illegible] edition. These changes were opposed by some members on the ground of expediency. The association has appointed the next annual meeting in Kansas City, on the third Tuesday in August.

REGIMENTS OFF FOR BOSTON.

DEPARTURE LAST NIGHT OF THE TWENTY-THIRD, THIRTEENTH AND SIXTY-NINTH.

The Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Col. Partridge commanding, took passage yesterday afternoon in the steamer City of Newport, for Boston, to participate in the celebration to-day of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of that city. All the officers except Capt. Leonard, the Chaplain, and 280 of the privates joined in the excursion. The regiment met in the armory, in Clermont, near Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The gallery was filled with ladies, who were present to see the boys off, and on the main floor a large number of gentlemen had congregated for the same purpose. The sidewalk in front of the armory was densely packed with men, women, and children, waiting to catch a glimpse of the departing warriors. The intention was to start precisely at 4:30, so as to reach the boat at 5:30, but the delays incident to all military displays occurred, and it was nearly 5 o'clock before the stately Drum-major made his appearance on the steps leading to the street. He was followed by the band and the rank and file of the regiment, and the march to the ferry began. The line of march, which was crowded with spectators, was through Willoughby-avenue, Cumberland-street, Lafayette-avenue, Schermerhorn, Clinton, and Montague streets to the Wall-Street Ferry, which was reached at 5:45. Here the regiment embarked on a boat specially provided for its accommodation, and was taken directly to the dock of the City of Newport, at the foot of Murray-street, in this City. The steamer sailed at 6:30, an hour after the appointed time. The Twenty-third, during its stay in Boston, will be the guest of the First Massachusetts.

When the order "Fall in!" was given in the armory of the Thirteenth Regiment at 7 o'clock last evening, about 360 men, exclusive of the staff and band, responded. The building was so crowded with friends of the regiment that it was with considerable difficulty that room was made for the companies to form. After all the companies had fallen into line, and Col. David E. Austen was about to give the order to march, Gen. C. T. Christiansen, who was present as a witness, stepped forward and asked the Colonel if he might not say a few words of farewell to the boys before they started for Boston. "Certainly," said Col. Austen, and he introduced the General. Gen. Christiansen made a very brief speech to the boys, wishing them the pleasantest kind of a trip, and then turned and talked to Col. Austen, to the latter's evident astonishment. "I desire to remind you, Sir," said Gen. Christiansen, "that whether the Thirteenth Regiment be at a halt, or marching in common time, quick time, or double time, old Father Time marches steadily on, tick, tick, tick, tick, all the time." Col. Austen seemed on the point of asking what it was all about when Gen. Christiansen held out a magnificent gold watch and chain, which he presented to the Colonel on behalf of the officers of the regiment and the members of the Veteran Corps as a token of their appreciation of his constant effort to bring the regiment up to the highest standard. Col. Austen was thoroughly surprised, but the applause lasted long enough for him to recover his composure, and he accepted the gift with a neat speech of thanks. The order to march followed a moment later, and the regiment filed out into Flatbush-avenue, headed by Dodworth's full band and the Veteran Corps, the latter turning out 40 men, in command of Col. Willoughby Powell. The line of march was down Flatbush-avenue to Schermerhorn-street, to Clinton-street, to Montague-street, to Wall-Street Ferry, where the boys took the ferry-boat Somerset for Thirty-fourth-street. The regiment was greeted with packed sidewalks all the way, and in numerous instances private houses along the route were illuminated and profusely decorated with flags. On the terrace at the ferry a salute of 38 rounds were fired from a big cannon as the boat started up the river. After landing at Thirty-fourth-street, quick time was made to the Grand Central Depot, where the men speedily filled 19 sleeping cars and coaches of the special train which was to take them to Boston in seven hours, via New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield. There was some delay in getting started, and the train did not leave the depot until after 10 o'clock. The staff officers accompanying Col. Austen were Major Delont, Adjt. George B. Davis, Surgeon C. A. Olcott, Assistant Surgeon James F. Terhune, and Quartermaster J. Frederick Ackerman. Chaplain Henry Ward Beecher will join the regiment in Boston. During their stay in Boston the regiment will be the guests of the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment. The boys will reach home again Saturday night or Sunday morning.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment started for Boston at 9:30 o'clock from the Grand Central Depot, filling 13 cars of a special train over the Shore Line route. Over 450 men turned out under command of Col. Cavanagh and his full staff, the Veteran Corps of the regiment also making a good showing in numbers. Friends of the Sixty-ninth and Thirteenth Regiments blocked the streets around the depot, and enough managed to get inside to bother the soldiers a good deal by getting in their way. As the Sixty-ninth's train rolled out of the depot, the boys of the Thirteenth gave their rivals a rousing cheer, while the din was increased by the explosion of big torpedoes placed on the track.

THE DONCASTER RACES.

THREE CONTESTS YESTERDAY—THE DEFEAT OF BEND OR IN THE ST. LEGER.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—This was the third day of the Doncaster September meeting. The race for the Portland Plate was won by Mr. Y. B. Graham's 3-year-old Discount. The second place was secured by Mr. J. T. Best's 4-year-old ch. c. Peter, and the third place by Mr. W. Walker's 3-year-old ch. c. Cambusdoon. Fifteen horses ran. The betting just before the race was one hundred to eight against Discount, ten to three against Peter, and twenty to one against Cambusdoon.

The race for the Juvenile Stakes for 2-year-old colts and fillies was won by Macaroon. The second place was secured by Sir F. Johnstone's b. f. Hoody Crow, and the third place by Lord Cawdor's b. c. Usurper. Five horses ran. The betting just before the race was two to one against Macaroon, ten to three against Hoody Crow, and five to two against Usurper. Macaroon, the winner, was bought by Mr. Gretton for 500 guineas.

The race for the Rous Plate, for 2-year-old colts and fillies, was won by Lord Rosebery's chestnut filly out of Czarina. The second place was secured by Lord Cadogan's ch. f. Mazurka, and the third place by Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's bay filly out of Crocus. Mr. Hampton's br. c. Mountebank, Mr. P. Lorillard's b. c. Passaic, Sir H. De Trafford's ch. c. Billycock, and Lord Zetland's b. c. Strathedon also ran. The betting just before the race was six to four on the Czarina filly, five to one against Mazurka, and ten to one against the Crocus filly. The Czarina filly won by a length before Mazurka, with the Crocus filly a bad third. Passaic came in last.

The *Times*, referring to the race for the St. Leger Stakes yesterday, says: "The Duke of Westminster's Bend Or was struck by Lord Bedford's Zealot, and the former's fetlock was rather badly cut, but the general opinion is that he was beaten at the time of the mishap." All sporting writers concur that the accident did not affect the result of the race.

WHEAT, POTATOES, AND BUCKWHEAT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The following summary of the condition on Sept. 1 of the crops mentioned below was furnished by the Agricultural Department to-day:

Wheat.—The returns of Sept. 1, regarding the condition of the wheat crop at harvest, give a preliminary estimate of the crop, but there are two investigations yet to be made before the final estimate will be issued. The September estimate this year gives a condition of 90, against 92 in 1879 and 97 in 1878. This estimate relates to the quantity and quality, and omits from consideration the increase of acreage.

Potatoes.—The condition of potatoes as reported on Sept. 1 shows a decline within a month of 8 per cent. Compared with the report of Sept. 1, 1879, there is a loss of 5 per cent. On the Atlantic coast, Maine reports the lowest average, viz., 76, and Pennsylvania the highest, viz., 95. In the West and North-west, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota each report over 100, while Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas are below an average of 90, and the latter State is only 60. The decline is caused by the drought during August. Insects are generally reported, but the damage from this source is not great, except in some localities west of the Mississippi River.

Buckwheat.—The acreage for the whole country is 4 per cent. less than last year at the same date. Of the New-England States, Maine and Vermont report a lower condition than last year, being this year 85 against 94 then. New-York and Pennsylvania, the two States that raise two-thirds of the whole crop of the country, report an average of 88 against 98 last year. Michigan, Wisconsin, and Ohio, the three States that sow the largest portion of the crop grown west of the Alleghanies, report an average of 88 against 84 in 1879.

A summary is also furnished of sugar determinations, made by the chemical division of the department during the past month from the 44 different varieties of sorgho-canes, which they have been experimenting with during the Summer. A few only of the early maturing varieties contained on Sept. 13 a maximum of sucrose, and in nearly all of them the percentage of sucrose was still increasing.

THE CREDITORS OF MEMPHIS.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.—The commission appointed by the Legislature of Tennessee to confer with the bondholders of the city of Memphis held a meeting at Barnum's Hotel this morning, and had a conference with the bondholders resident in Baltimore. The commission is composed of T. B. Turley, Chairman; J. R. Godwin, H. L. Brinkley, and E. B. Snowden, accompanied by Judge John M. Lea and other prominent citizens of Memphis. After a consultation with the commission in regard to the ability of Memphis to meet her bonded obligations, the Baltimore bondholders adopted a resolution to appoint a representative to act in conjunction with a representative appointed by the New-York City bondholders to examine and report upon the subject, and William T. Walters was designated to act for the Baltimore bondholders. The commission left this city this evening for New-York, to consult with the Memphis bondholders of that City.

AN UNANSWERED QUESTION

NO SECURITY FOR VETERANS OF THE UNION.

CHAIRMAN BARNUM AND GEN. HANCOCK REMAIN SILENT WHEN ASKED IF REBEL SOLDIERS ARE TO CONTINUE TO BE PREFERRED.

From the Boston Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The following interesting correspondence sufficiently explains itself. The first letter was written in good faith to Mr. Barnum by an ex-Union soldier, who desired information upon the subject to which his letter refers. Shortly afterward he met another Union soldier, a one-armed man, who had been turned out of his position at the Capitol to make place for an ex-rebel. This man showed him the list which had then just been prepared of ex-Union soldiers discharged from service at the Capitol to make room for ex-rebels, and convinced him that it was useless to expect fair treatment at the hands of the Democratic Party or its nominees. Gen. Hancock's failure to make any reply to his letter confirmed this belief, and this led to the writing of the second letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 20, 1880.

The Hon. W. H. Barnum, Chairman National Democratic Committee, New-York:

SIR: I have seen in the papers, on the authority of Senator Wallace, a statement to the effect that if Gen. Hancock should be elected Union soldiers would receive a preference in the distribution of Federal offices here in Washington and throughout the country, also such as are now in Government positions would not be removed except for cause other than political. It is said that disabled Union soldiers especially would in no case be removed except for incapacity or neglect of duty. If Union soldiers could be authoritatively assured of this, the vote of Gen. Hancock would doubtless be decidedly increased thereby among them and their friends. Can you, in your official capacity as Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, give such assurance, or induce Gen. Hancock to do so? An early reply will very greatly oblige many soldier admirers of Gen. Hancock, among whom allow me to subscribe myself, yours most respectfully.

HEAD-QUARTERS NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1880.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 20th has been received and referred to Major-Gen. Hancock. Yours very truly,

W. H. BARNUM, Chairman.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13, 1880.

SIR: Your favor of the 23th ult. was duly received, in which you acknowledge receipt of mine of the 20th, but I have thus far waited vainly for definite reply to my interrogatory. I have now ceased to expect a reply from either yourself or Gen. Hancock, because since writing you I have ascertained certain facts proving the Democratic Party to be committed to a preference not for the Union veteran, but against him, and for the ex-rebel soldier instead. I find that since by a solid South the Democrats secured control of Congress they have removed about 80 Union soldiers from Government positions at the Capitol, and appointed an equal number of ex-rebel soldiers. Among the Union soldiers removed I find that one had lost both legs; another the use of both arms; seven had lost one arm each, and seven one leg each. Others had lost an eye, a jaw-bone, or some other member; at least one-half of those removed having been in some way disabled in battle for the old flag. There was no charge of inefficiency or misconduct against them, and yet they were summarily turned into the street and a like number of rebels were rewarded for their services to the Confederacy by being appointed to places thus made vacant. The Union wounded were punished, and those who helped wound them were rewarded by the Democratic Congress.

I see now why you did not answer my inquiry. How could you when your party evidently stands so thoroughly committed to the South; that South which is plainly determined to make loyalty a shame and treason honorable—wounds for our country a disgrace, and service against it meritorious. It seems impossible that it should have come to this in so short a time after we thought we had conquered the rebellion, after all the loyal North endured in the struggle, after all we suffered in weary march, on perilous picket, in noisome hospital, in rebel prison pen, and on the field of battle where 100,000 noble heroes went down before the traitors' fire.

And now these same parties are quietly getting entire control of the national Government. They are massed more solidly than ever they were during open hostilities, and are marching steadily onward toward complete supremacy. Gen. Hancock and the Northern Democracy are merely their tools. But I am resolved that I will not be their tool. I see no good reason why the Southern rebels should so soon be intrusted with the entire government of the country they so lately sought to destroy. That they are making a desperate effort to secure this complete control seems to me an extraordinary circumstance. They have both houses of Congress already; What do they intend to do when they get a President also pledged to obey the mandates of their secret caucus—when they have removed every Union veteran and other obnoxious employe from every department and branch of the Government, and filled their places with rebel soldiers? If their object be to yet win through fraudulent elections and census counts, and by the help of Northern Democrats, what they lost on the field; or if it be to secure the pensioning of rebel soldiers, and the payment of rebel debts and claims and the repeal of the constitutional amendments; or if it be only to gratify their thirst for power and place—the old ambition to lord it over Northern mudsills, whatever be their motive in making this grand change to get possession of every last inch of the general Government, I say not yet!

Say to Gen. Hancock, if you please, Mr. Barnum, that I and my friends find him in the wrong army this time. Every bitter, unreconstructed rebel is in that army, from Jeff Davis down. But we did not soldier in those ranks and we never will while a solid South menaces the safety of the Republic!

There is to-day a gallant volunteer soldier of the Union leading the loyal hosts, and we will follow him. He has faced rebels in field and forum and has proved as true to principle in civil life as he was courageous in battle. In the mountains of Kentucky and Northern Georgia he won glorious renown, and also in the halls of the United States Congress. Though the Democratic Party has no preference for loyalty, let me assure you, Mr. Barnum, I have. If that party chooses to honor traitors and dishonor scarred Union veterans, I do not. I am not willing yet to surrender the flag and country for which I fought, because the rebels have been cunning enough to put one of our late Generals at the head of their column. The ambuscade is too thin.

Very respectfully, ——— ———

The Hon. W. H. Barnum, Chairman National Democratic Committee.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—1 A. M.—*For New-England and the Middle States, slightly warmer southerly to westerly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, local rains in the northern portions, stationary or slowly falling barometer during the day.*

For the lower lake region, warmer south to west winds, partly cloudy weather, local rains, and slight changes in barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, light winds, mostly from south-east to south-west, slight changes in temperature and barometer.

For the Gulf States, slightly warmer east to south winds, partly cloudy weather, and areas of rain, stationary or slowly falling barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warmer, clear or fair weather, south-east to south-west winds, stationary or slowly falling barometer.

For the upper lake region, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, winds generally from west to south, slight changes in barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, south-east to south-west winds, and slight changes in temperature and barometer.

For the Pacific coast regions, clear or fair weather.

The rivers will fall slowly at Memphis, Cairo, St. Louis, and Shreveport.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1879.	1880.		1879.	1880.
3 A. M.	59°	56°	3:30 P. M.	71°	75°
6 A. M.	58°	55°	6 P. M.	70°	70°
9 A. M.	66°	60°	9 P. M.	65°	66°
12 M.	70°	65°	12 P. M.	64°	63°

Average temperature yesterday .... [illegible]

Average temperature for same date last year .... [illegible]

ATTACKING AMERICAN FISHERMEN.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—The schooner Morro Castle, Capt. J. B. Nass, arrived at Gloucester from a Grand Bank cod fishing trip this morning. The Captain reports that on Wednesday, Aug. 4, he anchored near Job Cove, about a mile from the shore, in Conception Bay, Newfoundland, for the purpose of procuring bait, and some squid were purchased. During the absence of Capt. Nass Thursday morning, the crew attempted to catch a few squid with jigs, when the vessel was boarded by 200 or 300 natives, who drove the crew into the cabin and forecastle, and attempted to get the vessel under way. Capt. Nass returned and found the Newfoundlanders very threatening, but as the vessel began drifting on the rocks, they were frightened and went away. The vessel came very near going ashore. The day previous the schooner Victor, of Gloucester, was boarded in a similar manner and violence used to prevent her fishing. The Newfoundland Government's objection to Sunday fishing and use of the seine does not hold in this case, as the crew of the Morro Castle were line fishing, and had taken only 10 or a dozen squid.

SOLDIERS AND FIREMEN VISITING.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—Company H, Ninth Regiment, of the National Guard of the State of New-York, accompanied by the American Band, of Providence, arrived here this morning, and was received by Company D, Fifth Regiment, of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and escorted across the city to the Eastern Depot, where the visitors took the cars for Marblehead. The company will return to the city in the morning and join the procession.

The Passaic Engine Company, of Paterson, N. J., returned here this morning from Salem, where it spent the day yesterday, and will pass to-day informally in this city.

EXHIBITS AT THE STATE FAIR.

FURTHER AWARDS FOR CATTLE AND SHEEP—THE ATTENDANCE.

ALBANY, Sept. 16.—The weather to-day has been very pleasant, and the number of people visiting the State Fair is estimated at 20,000. The exhibition continues two days longer. The following additional premiums have been awarded:

Devons.—Herd prize won by Joseph Hilton, of New-Scotland. Bulls over 3 years—First prize, $50, Crown Prince, Joseph Hilton, of New-Scotland; second, $25, Marshland, J. E. Pomeroy, of Sidney Centre. Bulls over 2 years old—First prize, $40, Brant, A. F. Bronson, Vernon; second, $20, Delaware, David Wait, of Wells's Bridge. Bulls over 1 year old—First prize, $30, Prince of Wales IX., Joseph Hilton; second, John [illegible]. [illegible] Heifers 3 years old—First prize, $30, Edith XIII., Joseph Hilton; second, $15, Fanny Pedley III., J. S. Titus. Heifers 1 year old—First prize, $20, [illegible], Joseph Hilton; second, $10, Hollyberry, A. F. Bronson. Heifer Calves—Second prize, $5, Lady Evelyn, J. E. Pomeroy, Sidney Centre.

Guernseys.—Herd prize, gold medal, won by James Lawrence, Groton, Mass. Bulls over 3 years—First prize, $50, Samuel R. Hallowell, West Chariton; second, $25, [illegible], James Lawrence. Bulls 2 years old—First prize, $40, Favorite, Richard J. Story; second, $20, Powhatan, John H. Livingstone, Tivoli. Bulls 1 year old—First prize, $30, James Lawrence; second, $15, Robin Hood, James Lawrence. Bull calves—First prize, $10, James Lawrence. Cows over 3 years—First prize, $40, [illegible], John A. Livingstone; second prize, $20, Eleanor, James Lawrence. Heifers 2 years old—First prize, $30, Maggy, John H. Livingstone; second prize, Pet, Charles H. Mallison, Hudson. Heifers 1 year old—First prize, $20, Bonnie, John H. Livingstone; second prize, $10, Fannie Forrest, Charles H. Mallison.

Herefords.—Bulls over 3 years—First prize, $50, Cosmo, Erastus Corning, Albany. Bulls 2 years old—First prize, $40, Prince Imperial, Burleigh & Bodwell, Fairfield Centre, Me.; second prize, $20, Careful, Burleigh & Bodwell. Bulls over 1 year old—First prize, $30, Anxiety, Burleigh & Bodwell. Bull calves—First prize, $10, Victor, Erastus Corning; second prize, $5, Senator, Burleigh & Bodwell. Cows over 3 years—First prize, $40, Lemon, Burleigh & Bodwell; second prize, $20, Victoria VI., Erastus Corning. Heifers 2 years old—First prize, $30, Duchess IV., Burleigh & Bodwell. Heifers 1 year old—First prize, $20, Marchioness of Lorne, Burleigh & Bodwell; second, $10, Edna, Erastus Corning. Heifer calves—First prize, $10, Echo, Erastus Corning; second, $5, Clara V., Burleigh & Bodwell. Herd prize, gold medal, won by Erastus Corning.

Sheep.—Merinoes bred for fineness of wool—Rams 2 years and over—First prize, $20, and second prize, $10, Carl Heyne, of Red Hook, N. Y. Rams 1 year old—First prize, $20, Carl Heyne; second prize, $10, E. Townsend, of Pavilion Centre. Ram lambs—First prize, $10, and second prize, $5, Carl Heyne. Ewes 2 years and over—First prize, $20, and second prize, $10, Carl Heyne. [illegible]

[illegible]

Horses.—[illegible] Charles W. Little, Albany; second prize, $5, Kingsbury Boy, dark bay, S. B. Bradley, Adamsville. Saddle horses—First prize, $20, brown, R. D. Brainard, Albany; second prize, $10, black, Thomas Clark, Whitesboro. Jacks—First prize, $20, red roan Joseph Julland, Bainbridge; second prize, $10, black, Peter H. Sykes, Nassau. Pairs of Mules—First prize, $20, brown, Joseph Julland, Bainbridge; no second prize awarded. A special prize of $100 for the best draught or agricultural stallion, of any age or breed, was awarded to Campeio, bay, entered by Smith & Powells, of Syracuse. The special premium of $100 for the best stallion, of any age, of thorough-bred and their crosses, was awarded to Thorndale, bay, entered by Edwin Thorne, of Millbrook, N. Y.

FOREIGN BUSINESS INTERESTS.

FRENCH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—THE ENGLISH LABOR TROUBLES.

CAIRO, Sept. 16.—The condition of the River Nile causes anxiety. It is rising badly, and several weeks late. The inundation is now lower than at the corresponding period in 1879. Irrigation, however, proceeds satisfactorily. There are some complaints from the interior that the cotton crop has suffered, but to what extent it is not known.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—The imports into France during the eight months ending Aug. 31 show an increase, compared with the corresponding period in 1879, of 250,000,000f. The exports have increased 108,000,000f. during the same time. The increase in the imports is almost exclusively in food, and the increase in the exports mainly in articles of manufacture. The total imports exceed the exports by 1,098,000,000f.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The *Times* this morning says: "The meeting of the cotton operatives of Accrington on Monday, last, at which it was decided to strike for an increase of wages was the largest ever known there. The operatives are willing to take an increase of 5 per cent. instead of 10 per cent. as previously demanded, or to submit their case to arbitration, but the masters do not yet see their way to accede to either alternative. Notices have already been given by 700 intending strikers. The remainder will give notice to-day."

The Wages Committee of the Lancashire weavers have issued a manifesto justifying the Accrington strike and declaring that the wages now paid the weavers are 25 per cent. less than they were in 1860.

CONTESTS ON THE TURF.

RACING YESTERDAY AT ISLAND PARK AND LEXINGTON.

ALBANY, Sept. 16.—The races at Island Park, which were to have taken place yesterday, occurred to-day. The first race was for a purse of $1,000, for 2:30 class. The first heat was won by Steve Maxwell, Florence second, Belle Oakley third, Lady Foxey fourth, Wilbur F. fifth, and Pickard last. Time—2:26. The second heat was won by Lady Foxey, Wilbur F. second, Steve Maxwell third, Belle Oakley fourth, Florence fifth and Pickard last. Time—2:27¾. Steve Maxwell won the third heat, Florence second, Lady Foxey third, Belle Oakley fourth, Wilbur F. fifth, and Pickard last. Time—2:26¼. In the fourth heat Lady Foxey was the winner, Steve Maxwell second, Florence third, Belle Oakley fourth, Pickard fifth, and Wilbur F. last. Time—2:27. The fifth heat was won by Lady Foxey, with Steve Maxwell second, Florence third, Pickard fourth, Wilbur F. and Belle Oakley distanced. Time—2:27¾. The purse of $1,000 was divided as follows: Lady Foxey, $500; Steve Maxwell, $250; Florence, $150, and Pickard, $100.

The second race, for 2:30 class, was for a purse of $1,500. The first heat was won by Charlie Champlin, Patchen second, Iron Age last. Time—2:25. The second heat was won by Patchen, Charlie Champlin second, Iron Age third. Time—2:27. The third heat was won by Patchen, Iron Age second, Champlin distanced, having broken up. Time—2:27¾. The fourth heat Patchen won, with Iron Age second. Time—2:29¼. Patchen took first money, $1,000, and Iron Age second, $500.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 16.—The first race to-day was a handicap, mile heats. Montreal won in two heats, with Mistosa second, and Blennie J. third. Time—1:44; 1:44. The next was a selling race, one and one-quarter miles, which was won by Battie F., with Miss Nailer second, and Kinkead third. Time—2:11. The one-mile dash was won by Bettie F.; Lucy May was second and Mattie Walker third. Time—1:43½.

ADDRESSES AT COUNTY FAIRS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 16.—Senator Burnside delivered an address this evening before the Woonsocket Agricultural Fair. The Hon. Rowland Hazard delivered the annual address to-day before the Washington County Fair, at Kingston. There was a large attendance at each place.

PERU'S WAR WITH CHILI

ARBITRATION IN SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.

AN ARMISTICE THROUGH FOREIGN INTERVENTION—MINISTER CHRISTIANCY GOES TO MEET CHILIAN OFFICERS.

PANAMA, Sept. 7.—The news from the south at last shows a gleam of peace, at least of an armistice, through foreign intervention. The well-informed Lima correspondent of the *Star and Herald* writes, under date of Aug. 21, that the Hon. I. P. Christiancy, the American Minister, left that capital on Aug. 16, and sailed from Callao the same day in the United States steamer Wachusett for the south, and adds: "Although it is generally believed he has gone to Santiago, the capital of Chili, my own opinion is that he has gone no further than Arica, there to meet some high personage from Chili, and probably the bearer of important dispatches from the White House; and not improbably some idea of what will be acceptable to the power in Peru, Señor Piérola. On the following day (the 17th) there was a meeting of the French, English, and Italian Ministers in the palace here, which seems to have ended by the dispatching, on the 18th, of the French man-of-war Hussard to Arica, with documents the contents of which have not oozed out."

The same correspondent says: "Chili has met with a check where, apparently, she least expected it, and from a quarter she neither dare nor can despise;" and intimates that England, France, and Italy have interfered. He continues: "The European, or rather the foreign, property in Lima and Callao, including, perhaps, some sugar plantations on the coast, is estimated at the value of $40,000,000, and the invader has been notified that, until she guarantees that she will respect the property and persons of neutrals, she must not dream of entering Lima, or even of attempting to do so. The boasted 'march on Lima' of the Chilians may therefore, for the present, be regarded as in the dim distance."

The Peruvian torpedo-boat sunk by the Huascar in Callao Bay, some months ago, has been recovered by the Peruvians, and is being refitted for service.

The report that the Chilian blockading squadron had left Callao Aug. 21 is contradicted.

A meeting of capitalists was held at the palace the other day, when it was resolved to advance 20,000,000 of hard dollars to the Government, Señor Piérola having decided to issue no more paper.

Berry, the American accused of being a Chilian spy, is now being tried by a court-martial in Lima. He has been in prison several months. García Maldonado, the late Treasurer of the Lima municipality, is also being tried by court-martial for very extensive frauds.

Valparaiso dispatches of the 7th say: "Active steps are now being taken to resume war operations. At least 3,000 men have been added to the Army during the week, and all officers absent on leave have been ordered to join their regiments."

The commission of Senators appointed to examine the national accounts of expenditures for 1879 have given in their report, which shows many curious facts. The Ministers, it appears, paid no respect to the budget voted by Congress, but in some instances spent double the amounts appropriated. The total amount spent without any authorization of Congress, as stated by the *Diario Oficial* of Santiago, was $4,811,889 70.

Congress, on the 30th day of July, was occupied in discussing whether the battle of Tarapaca was a victory or a defeat for the Chilians. The discussion was continued till the lateness of the hour obliged the session to adjourn.

The Panama *Star and Herald* says: "The following particulars relating to the export of nitrate of soda, from Peruvian territory now occupied by Chili will be of use to all in Europe and the United States who are interested in this business:

During the month of July, 1880, the total quantity exported was:

	Quintals.
From Iquique	134,011
From Pisagua	15,930
Total	149,941

Of which the quantity

	Quintals.
For account of the Chili Government was	104,941
For private account	45,000
Total	149,941
The quantity exported to Europe was	129,941
The quantity exported to the United States	20,000
Total	149,941

On the 1st of August there were 11 vessels in Iquique and 2 in Pisagua, loading nitrate.

	Quintals.
The vessels in Iquique will load	254,500
The vessels in Pisagua will load	49,000
Total	303,500

The whole of which is destined for Europe, and is for the account of the Chilian Government.

During the seven months of the year ended July 31, 1880, the total quantity exported from the two ports was 764,823 quintals, that is:

	Quintals.
For account of the Chilian Government	616,500
For private account	148,323
Total	764,823

Which was distributed as follows:

	Quintals.
To Europe	620,333
To United States	55,467
To California	87,000
To coast of Chili	2,023
Total	764,823

On the 3d of August there were 25 vessels in Iquique, and 7 in Pisagua.

DISCUSSING FIREMEN'S WORK.

SUGGESTIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS BY THE CONVENTION OF FIRE ENGINEERS.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—At the session of the Fire Engineers yesterday, a report was submitted recommending a thorough organization on a plan based upon the rules of the New-York Department. A report favoring the telegraph as the only trustworthy system for giving alarms was adopted. A report recommending drill and discipline as substitutes for fire tournaments was adopted. Resolutions were adopted recommending rolls of merit, and a system of moral reward for those firemen who perform acts of bravery. A report was adopted recommending the introduction of chemical engines, and other means of extinguishing fire with little water. A report favoring the payment of the privilege tax, paid by insurance companies to the towns for the formation of a permanent fund for the benefit of disabled firemen, was adopted.

Chief Hillard, of Provincetown, at the session to-day submitted an essay on the fireman of the future in which it was predicted that the time would come when the fire service would be placed on the same level as the Army and Navy as a means of public protection. The use of steam pipes when placed against wooden facings was taken up. Chief Hopkins, from the committee having the subject under consideration, reported that from the investigations it had been able to make the facts seemed to be established that steam pipes when in contact with wood, and under a low pressure of steam would produce combustion. The committee recommended a more extended investigation of this subject for a future report, and that the Chief Fire Engineers of the country be requested to furnish all the data on that matter coming under their observation to the next convention. The protection of theatres, opera-houses, &c., formed the subject of a report by Chief Engineer Green. He recommended keen official supervision of such buildings while in process of construction. This supervision should be carried out by the department for the construction and inspection of buildings. Theatre stages, with their large area of inflammable properties, could and should be entirely separated from the auditorium by brick walls extending to the roof, with a gauze or iron drop. The latter should likewise be used to separate the stage and auditorium, with ventilators over both, largely inclosed with double-thick glass, which would answer for ventilation and preclude cold air. This glass, in case of fire, would be broken by the heat and operate as a chimney to let out the dense smoke and flame where it would do no harm, being above the adjoining buildings. Chief Nevins, of Brooklyn, favored the placing of such structures directly under the supervision of fire engineers, with discretionary powers.

Charles T. Holloway, of Baltimore, made a report on the topic, "Spontaneous Combustion," narrating several incidents illustrating the frequency from this cause of fires, and stating that four-tenths of the fires in this country arose from this cause. Chief O'Connor, of New-Orleans, made a report on the importance of appointing strictly practical men as judges and purchasers of fire apparatus. The drill of children in public schools was next considered. Chief Combs, of Worcester, submitted a report, in which he urged more attention to this matter by school teachers. It appeared to him that the best plan was to drill children in marching steadily in line, going into and coming from the rooms. A drum should be kept in every school building, to be beaten only in case of fire as a signal for the children to fall into line and march to the ordinary place of egress under the command of their teachers. Chief McCool, of Pottsville, Penn., from the committee on the question as to the expediency of passing State laws requiring the erection of fire-proof buildings in the business parts of cities, reported that such legislation would be advisable and of great practical benefit. The Committee on Tenement-houses reported, through Chief Hemmiller, of Columbus, Ohio, in favor of more stringent laws regulating the construction of tenement-houses, requiring better arrangements and the application of fire-escapes. Chief Sexton, of St. Louis, reported in favor of the organization of Pompier corps as a part of all regular fire departments. The annual reports of the officers of the association for the past year were submitted. Those of the Treasurer showed the receipts to have been $706 59 and the expenditures $600 58, leaving a balance of $106 01.

ODD-FELLOWS' GRAND LODGE.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 16.—The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd-fellows will assemble here to-morrow. The visiting lodges will remain a week. The procession to-morrow promises to be the grandest affair of the kind ever witnessed in Canada in the way of a society gathering. J. Herman, Grand Sire, is expected to arrive this evening from California, and other Grand Officers from Georgia and Maryland are expected.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS.

NATIONAL AID IN EDUCATION.

AN EMPHATIC PROTEST FROM MISSISSIPPI—"SCHOOL-HOUSES WOULD BE BURNED AND THE TEACHERS DRIVEN AWAY."

From the Meridian (Miss.) Mercury, Sept. 11.

President Hayes is riding his hobby as he journeys West. He is willing to ride it rough-shod over State rights, State autonomy, local self-government, and all that. In his late speech at Bloomington, Iowa, he declared the gospel of education by the Nation with a big N. He says: "There is much for the general Government to do before some of the States can educate themselves. People who have never known the benefits of education are those who never will until it is brought to their door." That means that the Federal Government, disregarding the rights of the States and the feelings of their citizens, shall invade them with an army of schoolmasters to educate the negroes of the South to read, write, and cipher, and vote the Republican ticket. It is more reconstruction, and of the most offensive kind, as it is at the same time the least authorized. When the Federal Government, with Garfield as President, takes charge of the education of the negroes of the South, and, as Mr. Hayes expresses it, carries education to every negro's door, it will be time for those whites who have been opposed to the Mercury's views of speeding the exodus, to get and exodus themselves. That will intensify the negro's disagreeableness and fix his worthlessness beyond doubt and cavil. With the gale the Northern Methodist Episcopal Church has on the negro, superadd an army of Yankee school-masters and school-ma'ams, chosen by strangers and enemies, and you who have a recollection of educating the negroes under the auspices of the Freedman's Bureau may have a faint idea of what it would be, but be assured it would be much worse. The color line would be drawn again closer and blacker, and all peace between the races would be at an end. The sectionalism that all good men of all parties are endeavoring to allay, would be increased and intensified. It would be an addendum to reconstruction, and a continuation of it that would be irksome to bear. School-houses would be burned, and the teachers be driven away, but to return to be reinstated by a file of soldiers with a Marshal accompanying to make arrests, and the devil's own game would be to play. When a State gives up the education of its youth, or a class, or any part, it abdicates self-respect and the proud feeling of independence that should characterize an American citizen. As parents are too proud for strangers to rear their children and alienate their affections, so should a State be too proud to allow another Government having no responsibility for the way in which she educates her children do that for her and wean their affections away from their own State. Mr. Hayes said in the outset that he mustn't discuss politics, and yet his subject is as intensely political as is possible to conceive.

THE FOX AND THE ASS.

A FABLE THAT MAY BE UNDESIGNEDLY SUGGESTIVE TO REPUBLICAN-GREENBACKERS OF MAINE.

From the Detroit Free Press.

One day a Fox who had wandered afar from his den found his return cut off by a stream of considerable depth and current. He could not swim, and he cudgeled his brain in vain for some method by which he might get over. In this dilemma a Donkey suddenly appeared in search of a drink.

"Oh, Donkey, I am delighted to meet you!" exclaimed the Fox as he came forward. "I was just wishing for good company, for the forest is so very still and night is coming on."

"The Donkeys and the Foxes have no fraternal feeling. While you bark I bray; while you lope I gallop; while you love flesh I prefer grass. Go your way and I'll go mine."

"It is true we do not mate," quietly replied the Fox, "but that is no sign I do not appreciate your intelligence and beauty. I could not help being born a Fox, but oh! how often I have wished that I had your beautiful ears, your thunderous bray and your elegant shape."

"Eh, what's that?" queried the delighted Donkey.

"See what beautiful long legs you have!" continued the Fox.

"Do you really think so?"

"And such beautiful long ears! If I only had your feet I would be as proud as a peacock."

The flattered Donkey began to gambol and show off, and the Fox continued:

"Across the stream and beyond the swamp is my den. I should really like my children to behold you and hear your voice. They have heard me tell of you, and they cry for you. One of them is ill, and I cannot let him die until he has seen the greatest Ass in America."

A little more flattery and coaxing quite won the heart of the Donkey, and he agreed to go.

As he entered the stream the Fox leaped lightly to his back and passed over without a wet foot. When they entered the swamp he renewed his flattery, and was finally carried to dry land.

"You are not going?" asked the Donkey, as the Fox jumped down and started off.

"Yes."

"But I thought you wanted me to bray to your children?"

"I have changed my mind," replied the Fox. "I have concluded to do my own braying after this."

"But I am far from home and cannot find my way back."

"Then it is your misfortune that you were not born a Fox. Let me give you a few words of advice. Be what nature designed you to be. Never take a dollar's worth of flattery in place of a shilling's worth of pork. While you can bray, never do so without realizing that a bray always gives away the location of a Donkey. It is more easy to flatter than to buy. A Donkey who can be flattered can always be duped. In brief, don't knock down persimmons on shares before you have found out whether you like 'em or not."

MARRIAGES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

From the Boston Traveller.

Strange to say, in spite of the growth and development of the resources of the country, and increased demand for labor, even during periods of financial depression, the number of marriages in this and other States is not so great now as it has been in previous years. The rate in 1860 was 1 in [illegible] of the population; in 1870 it was 1 in [illegible], and in 1880 1 in [illegible], January showing the highest record and March the lowest. It is found that marriages are not so much affected by hard times after all, for statistical tables show that marriages increase among the poorer classes of the community with remarkable steadiness, in spite of business depression, although it would naturally be supposed that the reverse would be true. The decrease is found among the wealthy classes, where it would not be expected to occur. Young men often give as a reason for not marrying that they cannot support a family; yet they spend more annually than would be required for securing an abundance of domestic felicity. Catholic clergymen are called upon more frequently than those of other denominations to officiate at marriage ceremonies. In fact, a very large part of the marriages of the State are presided over by Catholic clergymen. Some of the most astonishing extremes in age seem to find a golden mean somewhere in marrying. Last year one gentleman under 21 married a lady over 60; one about 80 married a bride of over 80, and one over 70 married a fairy of 20 years of age. There were eight grooms who drew their first prizes in the matrimonial lottery in the persons of eight ladies who had been previously twice widowed. Another groom chose as his third venture one to whom he was the fourth prize. Seventy-eight colored couples entered upon a life of dusky bliss, including 22 cases where the grooms were colored and the brides white. The ratio of white marriages last year to the white population was 1 in 89.94, and that of the colored marriages was 1 in 82.05. A little over half of brides and bridegrooms were natives. When infants of 18 and 20 years of age present themselves as candidates for matrimony, as has recently happened, although it might be suspected that the young things couldn't leave their mothers, yet with the written consent of parents and guardians even such obstacles as age, or rather lack of it, are passed over, and the couple who ought to be just thinking of getting promoted into the master's room of a grammar school are elevated to the dignity and responsibility of man and wife. It is by no means an unusual occurrence for sure lovers to present themselves to the Registrar for a certificate and then never to be heard of again by him or any clergyman, it probably having occurred to them that discretion was the better part of valor in their case. The change in the marriage rate during the past 25 years shows that it is rapidly diminishing, to account for which is not an easy task, and the inquirer is only left to wonder at the result of statistical tables which record for us the backward growth of marriage as compared with an increasing population.

MRS. NICHOLS'S DECORATED POTTERY.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Sept. 15.

Mrs. M. L. Nichols has been one of the most enthusiastic and tireless workers in the latest branch of decorative art pursued by Cincinnati ladies. Day after day, for a year or more past, she has been at the pottery of Mr. Dallas, on McMicken-avenue, miles from her home in East Walnut Hills and there she has worked in clay and colors as zealously and hard as any artisan in the establishment. Her wares have been much admired for the unique character of the decorative forms upon them, her fancy, supported by a prolific inventive faculty, producing works vastly different from her co-laborers, who subordinated originality in design to beauty in finish. In order that she might not be hampered by delays, for she is a very rapid worker, she induced Mr. Dallas to build a kiln for her particular use, and so successful has she been both in producing and disposing of her wares that she has accumulated quite a handsome sum of money received from the sale of her vases. Of these, Tiffany, in New-York, has been a large purchaser. Some time ago Mrs. Nichols conceived the idea of establishing a pottery of her own; one reason was the great distance from her home to the place where she has been working, on McMicken-avenue; another that she wished to exercise her own taste in the choice of forms upon which to work. That a lady of Mrs. Nichols's wealth, culture, and social standing should wish to embark in so singular a business venture is remarkable. But those who are acquainted with the lady and her ambition will not be surprised when they reflect that, though she is not obliged to do the work for profit, she nevertheless does not do it for the amusement; that she has artistic projects that require much experimenting before they can be carried out successfully, and that under the new régime the facilities for these experiments will be greatly increased. The spirit which prompts it is akin to that of old Palissy, though in the present instance there is no likelihood of the experimenter being obliged to burn the furniture of the place for want of other fuel. The project was mooted at home, and met with support from Mr. Longworth, who proceeded to do his part toward carrying it out by purchasing a building near the river bank in Fulton for the use of his daughter. Here the pottery will be located, and a kiln is already in process of erection. Mrs. Nichols intends to charter a boat to bring her the needed clays, and will purchase an engine with money earned with her vases made at Dallas's. She has associated F. P. Cranch, Esq., a warm friend since her childhood, with her in the business. Mr. Cranch, who is more than a clever artist, will aid her in making designs, and will also conduct the business transactions of the firm.

THE PRESERVATION OF AUNTS.

THE EPISCOPAL BISHOP OF MONTREAL CONDEMNS MARRYING WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

From the Ottawa (Canada) Free Press.

His Lordship, the Metropolitan Bishop of the Anglican Diocese of Montreal, in addressing the Synod on Wednesday afternoon last, made the subjoined remarks concerning legislation to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister: "One other important matter I cannot wholly pass by, as it affects both public morality and our whole standing as a Church. I allude to the proposal, which will probably be renewed, to legalize the marriage of a man with his deceased wife's sister, and of a woman with her deceased husband's brother. I shall not take up your time with a dissertation on this subject. But, believing it to be of the most vital importance that we should stand well at the outset, of course, morally and spiritually, in obedience to the law of God, and the undoubted testimony of the Church of God for many ages, I crave your indulgence for a few moments more. First, I make a broad distinction between the power of the Legislature to enact whatever laws they please, morally right or wrong, and our duty as Christians and as Churchmen to hold fast to what we believe to be the teaching of the Scriptures, the witness of the Primitive Church, and the principles declared at the Reformation, and which have been maintained by the English Church ever since the Reformation, and endeavor to influence men's minds by giving information. As regards the Legislature, we can only petition; as regards ourselves, our duty is not to be 'partakers of other men's sins,' not to implicate ourselves in any degree with what is morally wrong. I note, then, the downward course of legislation on the subject. In England, the proposal, originating with a few rich breakers of the law, has been only to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Here it is now proposed to legalize marriage with a deceased husband's brother. The loose morality of the age has expressed itself in unmistakable terms by sanctioning divorces not only for conjugal infidelity, but for the most trifling causes, and this list is rapidly extending itself in a great neighboring country. I look on this bill as another method of loosening the bonds of morality, destroying the happiness of a thousand homes for the sake of a few, and encouraging the dangerous habit of breaking the law first, and endeavoring to get it altered afterward to favor one transgression. I note also the manifest tendency of men of loose morals to obtain further relaxations, so that, as the inspired legislator remarks, 'further confusion' would be introduced and more manifestly incestuous marriages would be allowed. I note also, that the original restraint of marriage was to restrain the Jews from following the bad examples of their heathen neighbors, who were not under the Jewish law, and, therefore, the restraining table of degrees in Leviticus applies to every nation under heaven, especially as it is a part of moral, not ceremonial, observances. I note also, that the table of degrees is not an exhaustive list; but after laying down the broad principle that affinity contracted by marriage is to be dealt with as consanguinity, it omits several of those cases which by parity of reasoning were forbidden, leaving men to draw the necessary conclusion from the original principle laid down at the beginning. I note also, that the Gospel of Christ is not liberty in the sense of license to do wrong, but is, as our Lord declares, an improvement on the law as interpreted by the Jewish Rabbis; as a restoration of their errors, a purification of their looseness, a higher spirit and holier practice than, from 'the hardness of their hearts,' Moses permitted. How can we, who are 'under the law to Christ,' willingly concur in what (according to the testimony of 15 centuries of Christian teaching) even Moses's law disallowed?"

AUBURN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

THE REV. DR. ANSON J. UPSON INAUGURATED AS PROFESSOR OF SACRED RHETORIC AND PASTORAL THEOLOGY.

From the Rochester Democrat, Sept. 15.

In the First Presbyterian Church in Auburn, last evening, a large audience of Auburnians and friends of the institution from abroad assembled to witness the inauguration of the Rev. Anson Judd Upson, D. D., LL. D., as Professor of Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Theology in Auburn Theological Seminary. The audience represented the learning and culture of the city, showing the kindly manner in which the citizens welcome Dr. Upson to their city, and the interest which they take in the affairs of this celebrated school of divinity. After a pleasing voluntary by the talented organist, Prof. Fingler, the Rev. Henry Kendall, D. D., of New-York, invoked divine presence, and the Rev. Dr. Hawley read the fourth chapter of Ephesians. A hymn, "Ye servants of God, your Master proclaim," was then sung. The Rev. Dr. Page, of Brighton, then made the statement of the articles as established by the by-laws of the institution, and Dr. Upson signified his assent and subscribed to them. The Rev. Dr. Knox, of Elmira, offered the inaugural prayer, and Dr. Page declared Dr. Upson duly inaugurated Professor of Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Theology in Auburn Theological Seminary. Dr. Darling, of Albany, was introduced and delivered the address of welcome and the charge to Dr. Upson. Dr. Darling's address was a most excellent discourse upon Homiletics, delivered in an eloquent manner. He started the question, "Is homiletics to be an unchangeable factor in the curriculum of a theological seminary?" and discussed it at some length. He was in favor of progression in this department of pulpit instruction. Time changes the idea of preaching. The preachers of the present day, having new foes to contend, need new weapons. Skepticism cannot be ignored; it must be met. One obvious peril is our turning away from the grand commonplaces of a religious life. In his charges to the new Professor, he alluded to Dr. Upson's previous experience, both as pastor and instructor, as eminently fitting him for the important position he was to hold, and cordially welcomed him to his position.

After the singing of "A Charge to keep I have," Dr. Upson delivered the inaugural address. He is a man below the medium height, a genial gentleman, with excellent powers of delivery, showing his fitness for that part of the duties of his position. His pleasant face and manner are already making him exceeding popular among the students and those with whom he has come in contact. His address was interesting throughout, and the audience showed appreciation of the subject by the earnest attention paid to his utterances. At the conclusion of Dr. Upson's remarks the Doxology was sung by the congregation, and the exercises closed with the benediction by Dr. Upson. Many of the audience remained to greet Dr. Upson and to congratulate him on his inauguration. The singing was led by the seminary glee club.

A CRANE FAMILY ASSOCIATION.

From the New-Haven Journal.

A preliminary meeting of the members of the Crane family in the United States was held in this city, at the Elliott House, Samuel H. Crane, proprietor. The Cranes are widely dispersed over the whole country, from Maine to California, but are mainly descendants of Jasper, one of the early settlers of New-Haven; Benjamin, of Wethersfield; Henry, of Killingworth, and Henry, of Dorchester, Mass., who are on record as among the earliest, most enterprising and stanch colonial immigrants. The meeting was organized by the choice of Dr. Robert Crane, of New-Haven, as Chairman, and William R. Crane, of Hartford, as Secretary. An association to be called the Crane Genealogical Association, was organized by the election of the following-named persons as officers: President—Zenas M. Crane, of Dalton, Mass.; Vice-Presidents—Gen. Nirom M. Crane, of Hornellsville, N. Y.; Phineas M. Crane, Jr., of East Boston; Secretary and Treasurer—Ellery B. Crane, of Worcester, Mass.; Executive Committee—Samuel L. G. Crane, of Hartford; James E. Crane, of New-York City; Dr. Robert Crane, of New-Haven; the Rev. E. N. Crane, of Norfolk, Va.; Augustus S. Crane, of Elizabeth, N. J.; Albert Crane, Esq., of New-York City, and the President of the association ex officio. This committee is empowered to fill vacancies that may occur in the organization, and to arrange for a general meeting of the family at some future time. An interesting biographical sketch of Gen. John Crane, of Massachusetts, in active service throughout the Revolutionary war, prepared by his great-grandson, George Hayward Allan, of Boston, was read by Albert Crane.

COLORED VOTERS OF LOUISIANA.

The representatives of the Colored Man's Protective Union of Louisiana have issued an address to the colored voters of the State, in the course of which they say: "While, owing to the bludgeon, the pistol, and tissue-ballots, we may be forced to abide by the rule of might, unable to fill our rightful station in that great galaxy of loyal majorities, yet, with that devotion born of gratitude and sustained by the imperishable love for liberty, we hope; trusting for that glorious consummation in that heroic multitude of sons, who, with serried columns, perpetuated the national union of States, and surrounded the captive foe at Appomattox. Though from force of circumstances we may not be able to help swell the victorious legions of Republican States in the North, we look with jealous care to the protection of the interests of our people. But while our legitimate representation in State and national affairs is thus shamelessly robbed from us, and for the present our voice is hushed by violence and wrong, let us not forget that our friends of the national party and Government remember us for good, and it we are as true to ourselves now as we have been to them in the past, we will not lack efficient and adequate recognition at their hands. It is our paramount duty in this crisis to see that no confederacy be formed inside our party union. No wheels within wheels; unscrupulous and imperious assumptions of a representative character by men who are not entitled to the dignity, but who, presuming on our docility and forbearance, or else emboldened by the good support of a few and the silence of the many, are even now plotting for the title to represent us in high places. We have surely had experience enough to know the men who are entitled to our confidence, esteem, and support. So let us have the manhood and courage to say once more, if it become necessary, both who these are, as well as point out those who are not our recognized and authorized representatives."

SECRET SOCIETIES IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. Ben. Haven, who has lived nine years in Louisiana, thus writes to the Indianapolis (Ind.) *Journal*: "The Democrats expect to carry your State next month, but they have not the slightest hope of doing it honestly. They depend upon their secret plans for overcoming the Republicans at the polls. You know that here in the South the Democrats have had since the war various secret political societies. First, the 'Association of the Southern Cross,' which planned and executed the bloody riot of July 30, 1866. The Police, the firemen and the citizens all belonged, (in New-Orleans,) and the horrible massacre in open day was the result. Next come the K. W. C., 'Knights of the White Camelia,' which enrolled from 80,000 to 90,000 members in Louisiana, in 1868, and which carried the State for Seymour by more than 40,000 majority. More than 1,000 Republicans were killed in that campaign, mostly negroes, but there were brave white soldiers and gallant officers among the victims. About the same time the Kuklux or 'Invisible Empire' was organized, and spread over the whole South. Of that order it is needless to write. Your readers know its deeds. After it was partially suppressed by the Enforcement law, the 'White League' sprang up in New-Orleans, in June, 1874. This order, like all the others, was a secret, oath-bound society. Within less than three months it grew to immense proportions. The murder of six white Republicans at Coushatta and the insurrection in New-Orleans in September, 1874, were among its bloody deeds. Afterward changes were made in its organization and methods, and the 'Mississippi plan' was the result. This organization was extended throughout the South and into the North. It differs from all others in this, that the privates or common members are not intrusted with the secrets, they are merely taught to obey orders, and the secret plans are known to the officers only. It was this secret order that managed the tissue-ballot frauds of 1878, and that planned and executed the later frauds in Alabama. By similar methods they are preparing to control Indiana next month. In almost every instance of the assassination of Republicans the very best men have been killed, and it is not true that any respectable class of people condemn political violence. The leaders, the chiefs and Captains of the 'White Leagues,' and bull-dozers are the most respectable citizens. Col. Aby, of Ouachita, who confessed, or rather boasted, before the Congressional committee that he was the 'chief officer' of all the rifle clubs in the parish—seven in number—is now State Senator. A Capt. Renaick, of one of the rifle clubs, was elected Representative in 1878; a Lieutenant was elected Sheriff, another, Parish Judge; and, in brief, every office has been filled by the men who were active members of these armed clubs. But these same men, when they meet Republicans from the North, profess to be opposed to political violence. The very men who, in 1876, rode at the head of armed clubs, and whipped and murdered scores of Republicans, go North, and there declare that they always opposed everything of the kind. For nine years I have sought diligently for that 'better element' which is said to exist in the South, and have not found it."

THE MAGNANIMITY UNPARALLELED.

Senator Booth, of California, opened the campaign in San Francisco by a speech, on the 11th inst., in the course of which he said: "Is it necessary to call the Democratic Party into power to administer the Government on republican principles? The effrontery of a claim like this would be sublime if it were not ridiculous. I have heard an illustration which seems to me apt. It is as if the prodigal son, when he had returned to his father's house and eaten the fatted calf, should turn the old gentleman out of doors, demand a deed to the farm, insist that nothing less would reconcile him and make him forget the past unpleasantness. I have been trying to find a historical parallel. I have failed. History is often absurd, but never, I think, so absurd as that. I can imagine one: During the war of the American Revolution there was a large number of men in this country who were sincerely opposed to the independence of the United States. In some sections they were in a majority. They were called Tories from their sympathy with the then governing party in Great Britain. They held themselves to be subjects of George III. just as much as the great body of people in the Southern States from 1861 to 1865 held themselves citizens of the Confederacy. They resisted drafts, impeded the execution of the laws, fought with the red coats, and made the Revolution a civil war—a war that divided neighbors and families. Suppose the Tories had maintained a distinct political organization after the war closed, and had met in convention, resolved that they stood by their principles, were proud of their traditions, and that they were of right entitled to the possession and control of the Government of the United States. Suppose they had nominated for President Gen. Gates, a soldier by profession distinguished for his services in the patriot army, and had said: 'Accept this as an olive branch—we admit the United States are independent—give us the control of the Government to soothe our feelings; do it, or we shall be mad so long as we live, and the longer we live the madder we'll get—and you shall be responsible for the animosities which have grown out of the war.' Would that proposition be more absurd, preposterous, than that of the Democratic Party to-day?"

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $341,289 58, and from Customs $586,478 86.

Gen. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, returned last night from Maine, and resumed his duties this morning.

The Board of Architects appointed to consider the practicability of erecting a new Congressional Library building, or whether it would be advisable to extend the quarters now occupied in the Capitol, have reported in favor of constructing a separate building.

The Secretary of the Treasury issued an order to-day extending leaves of absence for two days to the members of the Grand Army of the Republic employed in the department who are desirous of participating in the ceremonies in commemoration of the battle of Antietam, which occur to-day and to-morrow.

The Treasury Department to-day purchased 308,000 ounces of fine silver for delivery at the Philadelphia and New-Orleans Mints. The Treasury officers anticipate that the shipments of standard silver dollars for the present week will exceed those of any previous week. There was about $860,000 of this coin shipped yesterday, $300,000 of which went South.

From the annual report of Chief Inspector Parker of the operations of Post Office Department Inspectors, or Special Agents, as formerly known, for the last fiscal year, it appears that 577 persons were arrested for violation of postal laws. Of this number 215 were convicted, 18 acquitted, 1 escaped, 8 forfeited bail, 84 proceedings were dismissed, and in 226 cases trials have not yet been reached. Thirty-one highwaymen were convicted of robbing the mails on the frontier, and 30 burglars were arrested for breaking into Post Offices. The Inspectors reported upon 22,511 cases of various kinds which were referred to them for investigation, including charges against employes of the department, complaints against mail contractors, bonds of Postmasters, examination of accounts of Post Offices, complaints of lost letters, &c. The report states that out of 3,726 reports of lost registered letters only 1,716 remained, after investigation and recoveries, as totally lost, and this fact, Mr. Parker thinks, when considered in connection with the further fact that about 7,000,000 letters and packages were intrusted to the registered mails during the year, proves the almost absolute safety of the registered mails. The fact of a considerable proportionate decrease in the number of complaints of lost and missent letters in the ordinary mails is referred to, and is considered as proof of the increasing safety and efficiency of the general postal service. The report closes with an expression of opinion that the vigilance and system employed by Inspectors, which renders detection for criminal violation of the laws almost certain, should deter thieving officials and employes from yielding to temptation, and increase the confidence of the public in our postal system.

CANADIAN CRICKETMEN BEATEN.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—The cricket-match between the Merion Club and the All Canada twelve were resumed at Ardmore this morning. The weather was fine, but the attendance slim. The wicket was good. The Canadians finished their first inning without reaching the necessary figures to save following their inning, so that the Merions were enabled to win by eight wickets. The total scores are: Merions, two innings, with eight wickets to spare, 146; All Canada, 142.

A MOB DESTROYING A BUILDING.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 16.—A mob of several hundred men and boys made an attack last night upon the Rink, one of the largest and finest buildings of its class in the country, and razed it to the ground. The Police did not interfere, and it was carted off piecemeal. The city has had trouble in getting the lessee to surrender his lease in order that an exhibition building might be built on the ground, which is owned by the city.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 16.

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—3 P. M.

[illegible]

SALES TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—SEPT. 16.

FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

[illegible]

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

[illegible]

THURSDAY, Sept. 16—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange the speculation was irregular and unsettled throughout the entire day, and there was a large decrease in the volume of business. The market was characterized by a very feverish tone, and although in the early dealings prices advanced on purchases to cover short contracts, no real strength was developed, and at the close the improvement was lost in almost every instance, while in some cases a material decline was recorded. The general tendency seems to be toward lower quotations, and if the reports be true that the efforts being made to adjust the differences between the trunk lines are destined to prove fruitless, a heavy decline in prices must inevitably follow. The depression in the late transactions was mainly due to the belief in the improbability of an amicable agreement among the trunk line managers. Early in the day the general list advanced ¼ to 3 ℔ cent., the latter in Rock Island, but before noon a reaction of ¼ to 1 ℔ cent. was recorded. This was subsequently recovered, but during the afternoon the speculation became very feverish, and shortly before the close prices fell off ¼ to 1½ ℔ cent., the coal and Granger shares leading the downward movement. In exception to the general market were Canada Southern and Western Union, the former declining 2½ ℔ cent. and the latter advancing 1½ ℔ cent. on the day's transactions. The shares most prominent in the dealings were Erie, Ohio and Mississippi, Wabash Pacific, St. Paul, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and Lake Shore. The market closed unsettled.

The transactions aggregated 231,6[illegible] shares, including 37,400 Ohio and Mississippi, 31,800 Erie, 25,700 Wabash Pacific, 16,800 St. Paul, 18,800 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 11,700 Lake Shore, 10,100 North-west, 8,600 Western Union, 7,500 Manhattan, 5,700 Reading, 5,000 New-Jersey Central, 3,900 Northern Pacific, 3,900 Pacific Mail, 3,100 Iron Mountain, 3,100 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 2,900 Kansas and Texas, 2,900 St. Paul and Omaha, 2,600 C., C. and I. C., 2,600 Illinois Central, and 2,300 Union Pacific.

North-west declined from 104 to 103, to 103⅞, rose to 104⅛, fell off to 103⅞, and recovered to 103⅝; St. Paul fell off from 91⅜ to 91, and closed at 91⅛; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose from 90⅜ to 90½, declined to 89¼, and recovered to 90; New-Jersey Central advanced from 76⅝ to 77, and receded to 77; Reading declined from 31⅛ to 31⅛, rose to 32¼, and fell off to 30⅝; Canada Southern dropped from 60 to 57⅝; Western Union advanced from 103⅞ to 105⅝, and reacted to 105⅛; Ohio and Mississippi sold up from 35¼ to 37⅛, reacted to 35⅛, and closed at 36; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy receded from 134¼ to 134⅛, rose to 135, and reacted to 135⅛; Rock Island, which closed yesterday at 117, rose to 119, and reacted to 118⅜; Oregon Navigation advanced from 138 to 140; Lake Shore declined from 108¼ to 107⅝, and rallied to 107⅞; Iron Mountain sold up from 55⅛ to 55⅞, and declined to 54⅞; Hannibal and St. Joseph fell off from 39⅜ to 36⅛, and closed at 38¾; do. preferred rose from 81 to 82, and sold down to 80; Wabash Pacific receded from 36⅞ to 36⅛, advanced to 36⅞, and reacted to 35⅞; do. preferred sold down from 66⅜ to 65⅛, returned to 66⅜, reacted to 65⅞, and rallied to 65⅞.

Money was easy on call and loaned at 3 ℔ cent. on Government bonds and at 2@3 ℔ cent. on pledge of stock collateral, closing at 2@2½ ℔ cent. The majority of the business in Stock Exchange loans was effected at 2½ ℔ cent. Time loans and prime discounts are unchanged. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the under-mentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying ⅝, selling ⅛@¼ off; Charleston, buying ½@⅝ discount, selling par; New-Orleans commercial, 2@2.50 discount and par; St. Louis, 1.25 discount; Chicago, 75 discount; Boston, 40c. discount.

The foreign advices reported British Consols at London steady and unchanged. In United States Government bonds new 4s sold at 113 ex coupon, 4½s fell off ¼ ℔ cent., to 113⅞, and 5s were steady at 105¾. American railway securities were irregular; Erie common advanced from 39⅞ to 40⅝; do. consolidated Seconds from 91 to 91½, and Reading from 16 to 16½; Illinois Central receded from 117 to 116½, and recovered to 117; Pennsylvania declined from 63¼ to 63; New-York Central and New-Jersey Central consolidated Firsts were quoted ex dividend, the former at 134¾ and the latter at 111. This was fortnightly settling day on the London Stock Exchange. Bar Silver was steady at 52⅛d. ℔ ounce. The statement of the Bank of England for the past fiscal week shows a decrease in specie of £470,000; the proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities, which last week was 52 11-16 ℔ cent., is now 53 ℔ cent.; the rate of discount at the bank remains unchanged at 2½ ℔ cent. At Paris, Rentes closed weak at 85f. 95c., ex interest. Exchange on London was marked up to 25f. 38c.

The Sterling Exchange market was dull, and the nominal asking quotations remained unchanged at $4 82 for 60-day bills, and $4 84½ for demand. The rates for actual business were fairly firm, transactions having been effected on the basis of $4 80¾ to $4 81 for 60-day, $4 83¾ to $4 84 for demand, $4 84 to $4 84¼ for cable transfers, and $4 79⅛ to $4 79½ for commercial bills.

The Government bond market was firm in tone, but the transactions were light in volume. The closing quotations showed an advance of ⅛ ℔ cent. in 4½s and of ¼ ℔ cent. in new 4s, the other issues being unchanged. Railroad mortgages were irregular on a fairly active market, Erie Seconds, C., C. and I. C. Incomes, and Denver and Rio Grande constructions being most prominent in the dealings; Erie consolidated Seconds advanced from 88⅛ to 88⅜, and declined to 87⅞; C. C. and I. C. Incomes rose from 44⅞ to 45, and reacted to 45; do. supplementary Firsts sold up from 98⅛ to 98⅛; Denver and Rio Grande construction 7s receded from 98⅛ to 98, advanced to 98⅛, and closed at 98⅛; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 7s rose from 124 to 125, and Cairo, Arkansas and Texas Firsts from 104 to 105; Central Iowa Firsts declined from 106 to 105; Great Western Seconds from 104½ to 104; Iron Mountain Seconds from 106 to 105½; do. First preferred Incomes from 83⅝ to 83⅛; Indiana, Bloomington and Western Seconds from 65 to 64½, and Lafayette, Bloomington and Muncie Incomes from 69 to 68½; Kansas and Texas Firsts advanced from 105 to 105¼, and Louisville and Nashville Seconds from 104 to 105½; Lake Erie and Western incomes sold down from 67 to 66¼; Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Consols assented from 95¼ to 95; Mobile and Ohio Second debentures from 51 to 50½; Morris and Essex Seconds from 116¼ to 116; Ohio and Mississippi Seconds from 119 to 117; St. Paul and Omaha construction 6s from 100 to 99⅞, and Wabash equipments from 40 to 39; Mobile and Ohio first debentures rose from 81⅛ to 82; New-York Elevated Firsts from 110⅛ to 111⅛; Ohio Central Firsts from 91⅝ to 92⅛; St. Paul and Sioux City Firsts from 105⅛ to 106⅛; St. Paul Firsts (I. and M. Division) from 114 to 115⅛; do. do. (Southern Minnesota Division) from 101¼ to 103⅛, and Southern Pacific of Missouri Firsts from 103⅛ to 104⅛. State bonds were dull; District of Columbia 3.65s sold at 99⅛ for registered.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
New-York, Sept. 16, 1880.

Receipts	$1,061,082 36
Payments	[illegible]
Balance, coin	[illegible]
Balance, notes	[illegible]

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—SEPT. 16.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	110⅛	110⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	111⅜	111½
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	102⅜	102⅜
Adams Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Express	59	59
Albany and Susquehanna	110¼	110¼
Alton and Terre Haute	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alton and Terre Haute pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]
American District Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston Water Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston Air Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston Land Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
B., C. R. and Northern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Climax Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caribou Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Arizona	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., C. C. and I.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake and Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., C. and I. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	134	135⅛
Chicago and Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montauk Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and North-west	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and North-west pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	117	118⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidation Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cumberland Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware and Hudson Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Excelsior Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver and Rio Grande	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hannibal and St. Joseph	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	[illegible]
Homestake Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Houston and Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ind., Bloomington and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk and Des Moines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk and Des Moines pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	108⅜	107⅞
Lake Erie and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
La Plata	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville and Nashville	141	143
Little Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago	100	100
Manhattan Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mariposa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mariposa pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marietta and Cincinnati 1st pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marietta and Cincinnati 2d pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile and Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morris and Essex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maryland Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Central Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York and New-Haven	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York Elevated	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York, Lake Erie and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York, Lake Erie and Western pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ontario Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon Railway and Navigation	137	140
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Panama	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pullman Palace Car Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rensselaer and Saratoga	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standard Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sutro Tunnel	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and San Francisco pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Omaha pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York, Ontario and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wells-Fargo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
Alton and Terre Haute	30	30	100
Alton and Terre Haute pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	43¾	43¾	700
American District Tel.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston Water Power	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi., St. L. and N. O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake and Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ches. and Ohio 1st pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., C. and I. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi., Bur. and Quincy	135	134⅛	3,100
Chicago and Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and North-west	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi. and North-west pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi., Mil. and St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi., Mil. and St. Paul pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi., R. I. and Pacific	119	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deadwood Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colorado Coal and Iron	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Del., Lack. and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Del. and Hudson Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver and Rio Grande	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Han. and St. Joseph	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Han. and St. Joseph pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Homestake Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Erie and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville and Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mar. and Cin. 1st pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile and Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mo., Kansas and Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morris and Essex	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nash., Chat. and St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y., Lake E. and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y., L. E. and West. pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon Railway and Nav.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg, Titusv. and Buf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standard Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sutro Tunnel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L. and Iron Mountain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Omaha pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y., Ontario and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash, St. L. and Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wab., St. L. and Pac. pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total sales			[illegible]

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

[illegible]

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

[illegible]

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	[illegible]
Balances	[illegible]

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

[illegible]

And the following for railway mortgages:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—SEPT. 16.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Railroads of New-Jersey	172	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Valley Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Catawissa Railroad pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Central Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hestonville Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]

The earnings of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway for the second week in September show an increase of $51,677 over the corresponding week last year.

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 16.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

Water Power	[illegible]	Flint & Pere Mar.	[illegible]
Boston Land	[illegible]	Little Rock & Ft. S.	[illegible]
Atch. & Top. 1st 7s	119	New-York & N. E.	[illegible]
Atch. & Top. L. G. 7s	[illegible]	Ogdens. & L. Cham. pf.	75
Atch. & Top. R. 7s	[illegible]	Ogdens. & L. C. com.	[illegible]
Atch. & Top. L. G. 6s	[illegible]	Old Colony	116
E. Hartford & Erie 7s	[illegible]	Pueblo & Ark. Valley	[illegible]
Eastern R. R. new 6s	[illegible]	Rutland pref.	[illegible]
Eastern R. R. 4½s	[illegible]	Rutland common	[illegible]
Kansas City & L. 6s	[illegible]	Allouez Min. Co., n.	[illegible]
Kan. C., St. J. & C. B. 7s	[illegible]	Calumet & Hecla	[illegible]
Little Rock & Ft. S. 7s	102	Catalpa	[illegible]
New-York & N. E. 7s	[illegible]	Copper Falls	[illegible]
Atch. & Top. R. R.	[illegible]	Duncan Silver	[illegible]
Boston & Albany	[illegible]	Franklin	[illegible]
Boston & Maine	137	International	[illegible]
Burlington & Mo. in N.	[illegible]	Madison Copper	[illegible]
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	[illegible]	Pewabic, new	[illegible]
Cin., San. & Cleve.	[illegible]	Quincy	[illegible]
Eastern R. R.	[illegible]	Ridge	[illegible]
		Silver Islet	[illegible]

THE ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 16.—Flour strong and higher; the demand for fancy brands exceeds the supply; Double Extra, [illegible]; Treble do., [illegible]; family, [illegible]; choice to fancy, [illegible]. Wheat opened lower but afterward advanced; No. 2 Red Fall, [illegible] cash; [illegible] September; [illegible] October; [illegible] November, closed [illegible] November; [illegible] December; [illegible] all the year; No. 2 do. [illegible]; No. 4 do. [illegible]. Corn lower at [illegible] cash; [illegible] September, [illegible] October; [illegible] December; [illegible] all the year. Oats lower at [illegible], closing at [illegible] cash; 28c. all the year. Rye stronger at [illegible] bid. Barley steady; prime to fancy, 70c.@80c. Whisky steady at $1 12. Pork dull; jobbing, $15 75. Lard dull and nominal at $7 65. Bulk-meats steady and unchanged. Bacon dull; Shoulders, [illegible]; Clear Rib, [illegible]; Clear Sides, [illegible]. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 68,000 bushels; Corn, 11,000 bushels; Oats, 27,000 bushels; Rye, 5,000 bushels; Barley, 3,200 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 16,000 bbls.; Wheat, 130,000 bushels; Corn, 35,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Rye, none; Barley, none.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 16—12:30 P. M.—United States 4 ℔ cent. bonds, 113¼; 4½ ℔ cent. bonds, 113½; Erie, 40½; do. second Consols, 91½; Illinois Central, 116½; Pennsylvania Central, 63; Reading, 16½; New-York Central, 134¼, ex dividend.

3 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £47,000 during the past week. The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 52 11-16 ℔ cent., is now 53 ℔ cent. Illinois Central, 116½; Reading, 16¼.

3:30 P. M.—United States 4 ℔ cent. bonds, 113, ex coupon; New-Jersey Central Consols, 111, ex coupon; Erie, 40⅛. Paris advices quote 3 ℔ cent. Rentes, 85f. 95c. for the account.

4 P. M.—United States 4 ℔ cent. bonds, 113⅛; 4½ ℔ cent. bonds, 113⅝; Illinois Central, 117; Reading, 16¼; New-York Central, 134⅜. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £5,000.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—The statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease in specie for the week of gold, 9,865,000f., and silver, 287,000f. Exchange on London, 25f. 38c. for cheques.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—There is a good demand, which is freely met at previous prices; Middling Uplands, 7 1-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7 3-16d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 6,300 bales, including 5,700 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, September delivery, 7 1-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, 6 29-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, October and November delivery, 6 17-32d.; also, 6 9-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November and December delivery, 6 15-32d.; also, 6½d.; also, 6 15-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 6 15-32d.; also, 6½d.; also, 6 15-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6½d.; also, 6 15-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6 17-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 9-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 6 19-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 6 21-32d. Futures barely steady. Provisions—Lard, 42s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for American; Cheese, 62s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American; Bacon, 42s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 40s. 6d. for Short Clear Middles.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 7 3-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7 5-16d.; Low Middling Uplands, 6⅞d.; Good Ordinary Uplands, 6⅝d.; Ordinary Uplands, 5⅝d.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, 6⅞d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November and December delivery, 6½d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 6½d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 19-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 6⅝d.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 6,900 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, 6 29-32d. Breadstuffs—Wheat, 9s. 3d.@9s. 5d. ℔ cental for average California White; 9s. 3d.@9s. 8d. ℔ cental for Red Winter.

5:15 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed steady. Produce—Spirits of Petroleum, 8¼d. ℔ gallon. Common Rosin, 4s. 9d.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The following are Wednesday's Wool sales in detail: 2,440 bales New South Wales and Queensland—Fleece, 1s. 1½d.@2s. 2d.; scoured, 1s. 2½d.@2s. 4½d.; greasy, 8d.@1s. 2½d.; locks and pieces, 10½d.@1s. 10½d.; Lambs, scoured, 1s. 3d.@1s. 11½d.; 4,172 bales Tasmanian—Fleece, 1s. 9d.@2s. 4d.; scoured, 1s. 2½d.@1s. 9½d.; greasy, 8d.@1s. 3½d.; locks and pieces, 10d.@1s. 11d.; Lambs, 1s.@1s. 8d.; scoured, 1s. 3½d.; 1,300 bales New-Zealand—Fleece, 1s. 3½d.@1s. 6½d.; scoured, 1s. [illegible]; greasy, [illegible]; locks and pieces, 8d.@1s. 7½d.; Lambs, 1s. ½d.@1s. 10d.; 377 bales Victorian—Fleece, 1s. 3d.@1s. 7d.; greasy, 8d.@1s. 1½d.; Lambs, 1s. 3d.@1s. 4½d.; 309 bales Natal and Cape—Fleece, 1s. 2d.@1s. 9d.; greasy, 9d.; locks and pieces, [illegible]; Lambs, greasy, [illegible].

At the Wool sales to-day the demand was brisk and rates firm; 5,000 bales were sold, chiefly Sydney and New-Zealand.

LONDON, Sept. 16—4 P. M.—Sperm-oil, £67 ℔ ton. Linseed-oil, £27 15s. ℔ ton. Refined Petroleum, 8¼d.@8½d. ℔ gallon. Common Rosin, 4s. 9d. Spirits of Turpentine, 26s. 3d. ℔ cwt.

ANTWERP, Sept. 16.—Petroleum, 25¼f. for fine pale American. Wilcox's Lard closed at 109f. 50c. ℔ 100 kilos.

BREMEN, Sept. 16.—Petroleum, 8 marks 85 pfennigs.

HAVANA, Sept. 16.—Sugar weak; prices declining and nominal; No. 12 Dutch Standard, [illegible] reals gold ℔ arroba; Molasses Sugar, Nos. 7 to 10, 7@7½ reals; Muscovado Sugar, 7½@7¾ reals; Centrifugal Sugar, for polarization, in bxs., [illegible] reals. Exchange dull, but firmer; on the United States, 60-days gold, 3½@4 ℔ premium; short sight do., 5@5½ premium; on London, 18@19 premium; on Paris, [illegible] premium. Spanish Gold, [illegible].

DECISIONS IN THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Macomber.

Brown vs. The Bradstreet Company.—Motion denied, without costs.

Order Signed.—In the matter of Crooks; Klein vs. Hoffer.

Carr vs. Woodruff.—Motion denied. See memorandum.

By Judge Beach.

Janney vs. Boeckman.—See memorandum.

By Judge Lawrence.

Gross vs. Gross.—Give notice of settlement.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Beck vs. O'Donnell.—Case and amendment settled.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

By Chief-Judge Daly.

Steele vs. Frisa.—See opinion.

McGrath et al. vs. Van Stanburgh et al.—See opinion.

Moses vs. Moses.—Divorce granted.

Lyons vs. McGann.—I do not find the examination of the defendant among the papers to enable me to know how the horse was disposed of.

In re Brown, &c.—Signature of E. S. Martindale must be acknowledged.

Lyons vs. McGann.—Discharge refused. I am not satisfied that the debtor's proceedings have been just and fair.

In the Matter of Douglass, &c.—Affidavit not sufficient.

Steele vs. Frisa.—Objection overruled. See opinion.

By Judge Lawrence.

Donnelly vs. Donnelly.—Order signed.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Chief-Judge Shea and Judge Sheridan.

Rich vs. Tilden.—The order on appeal denying the motion to vacate the order directing the examination of the defendant before trial upon the issues joined in the action is affirmed, without costs. The plaintiff has the legal right to examine the defendant as to the affirmative, separate counter-claim alleged, it being a distinct and separate affirmative cause of action. That examination can be set down for a day certain to be specified in the order to be settled on this decision. Opinion by court filed and order to be settled by Mr. Justice Sheridan.

Murphy vs. Bowe, Sheriff, &c.—The order appealed is modified so as to require that the plaintiff, as a condition precedent prior to the order of substitution taking effect pay to the plaintiff's attorneys $10 costs of action, the disbursements made and incurred to the time of making motion for said substitution, together with the costs and disbursements of the appeal. Opinion by the court filed. Order on this decision will be settled by Mr. Justice Sheridan.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Noaden.

Decisions Filed.—Claflin vs. Orchard; Goodrich vs. Rowe; Boller vs. Gardner; Zuberick vs. McCauley; Warner vs. Carpenter; Hatch vs. Lynch; Durand vs. Rea; Truax vs. Mahaner.

Complaints Dismissed.—Kernan vs. Brown; Chaloupka vs. Weinhausen.

Judgments Filed.—Goslet vs. Darrow; Phelan vs. Newton; Creager vs. Jacobson; Van Name vs. Norton; Baum vs. Haggerty; O'Connor vs. Tighe; Heron vs. Jacobie; Rosenberg vs. McKeon; Trinity Church vs. Anderson; Callahan vs. Corrigan; Kennelly vs. Mahers; Messer vs. Sheridan; Nelson vs. Hunt; O'Connor vs. Moore; O'Connor vs. Corrigan; Martin vs. Gillespie; Cummings vs. Rhodes.

Aiken vs. Johnson.—Default opened on terms.

Lewis vs. Marx.—Proceedings dismissed.

Buehler vs. Cross.—Motion granted.

Fitzpatrick vs. Van Schaick.—Order set aside; no costs.

Chase vs. Lewis.—Defendant discharged from arrest on stipulating not to sue; no costs.

By Judge Goepp.

Loquin vs. Gunth.—Case settled.

By Judge Sinnott.

Orders Signed.—Thompson vs. Tyng; Adukavits vs. Gilvellis.

Krahe vs. Sohn.—Bond approved and filed.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Macomber, J.

Nos. 54, 55, 64, 113, 114, 118, 139, 150, 161, 196, 278, 288, 290.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned until Sept. 23.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PARTS I., II., AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.

Motions will be heard at 11 o'clock A. M.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Held in Common Pleas, Part I.—Short Causes—Nos. [illegible], 4391, [illegible], 5002, 4505, [illegible], [illegible], 4645, [illegible], 4834, 4908, 5051, 4811, 5002, 4805.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Shea, J.

Held in Common Pleas, Part II.—Short Causes—Nos. 4585, 4571, 4808, 4830, 3485, 5062, 5053, 5027, 4917, 5046, 4550, 5048, 5066, 4844, 5038.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Nehrbas, J.

Held in Superior Court, Part III.—Short Causes—Nos. 4373, 294, 4806, 4932, 4544, 4968, 5065, 5063, 5066, 4183, 4793, 4884, 5041, 4863, 5039.

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 16.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

[illegible]

The Belvidere Mining Company has levied an assessment of 40 cents per share, and the Dudley Mining Company an assessment of 25 cents per share.

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AUCTION SALES—Seventh Page—5th col.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—Seventh Page—4th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BOARD WANTED—Seventh Page—6th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—6th col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—Sixth Page—4th col.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Sixth Page—4th col.
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COUNTRY BOARD—Seventh Page—5th col.
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SAUCES, &c.—Seventh Page—6th col.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 17, 1880.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—Sultan of Mocha.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
PARK THEATRE—Edgewood Folks.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—Around the World in 80 Days.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—The Tourists.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—Carmen.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Mulligan Guard Picnic.
THE AQUARIUM—Giroflé-Girofla.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—The New Magdalen.
STANDARD THEATRE—La Fille du Tambour Major.
BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE—Dreams.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Pirates of Penzance.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—Concert.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Madrigals, &c.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—National Exhibition.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12 00
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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, slightly warmer southerly to westerly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, stationary or slowly falling barometer.

There is no longer any doubt that the Republican candidate for Governor has been elected in Maine. Davis's plurality may be but 300, or, as the latest returns indicate, it may be 600, but as to the fact of his election there can be no further dispute. Some astute persons have discovered a "retroactive" operation in the constitutional amendments which were ratified simultaneously with the choice of the Governor to whose election they apply, and should the scattering votes be sufficiently numerous to leave Davis without a majority over all, the Democrats might cling to this last straw of comfort. But, unfortunately for them, there is every prospect that Davis will have an absolute majority, and, even if he falls short of that and the constitutional amendments are held not to apply to his case, he will, as a matter of course, be the choice of the Republican Legislature. The Republican Party in Maine has lost where it expected to gain, and gained where it expected to lose, but, nevertheless, it has triumphed. We fail to see that the party "machine" in Maine deserves any credit for the result, but it is on that account all the more significant of the reserve force of public intelligence and honesty which is the mainstay of Republican hopes.

Whatever heartburnings and recriminations may remain as a legacy of the conference between the Democratic factions in Virginia, it is hardly probable that the Republican Party will reap any immediate benefit from the quarrel. However arrogant may be the tone of the Readjusters, there is so pressing a necessity of uniting the Democratic vote of the State on a single Electoral ticket that the "regular" organization is likely to accept the most humiliating conditions rather than give a chance to the Republicans to slip in between the two Hancock tickets. The Mahone committee have rejected the compromise offered by the regulars, and have proposed to submit both Electoral tickets to the test of a primary election on the 16th of October. The object of this is, of course, to give a tangible demonstration of the superior strength of the Readjusters, and thus to deprive the Conservative wing of any claim to control the politics of the State. If the conditions be rejected, it will be considered an evidence of conscious weakness; if they be accepted, the surrender to the Readjusters will be complete, but the State will be secure for Hancock.

Those cheerful political economists and financiers who imagine that all that is necessary for the complete felicity of the United States is to coin silver in unlimited quantities will find some interesting reading in the weekly returns of the Bank of France. That institution enjoys the privilege of redeeming its notes in silver, if it chooses, and of paying all its creditors in that coin. It is required, however, by the laws of trade, which are more inexorable than human legislation, to provide a large part of the gold used in the foreign commerce of France. To accomplish this important duty, it has been endeavoring for a long time to get rid of its silver, and to amass gold, but with all the aid to be had from the legal-tender quality of silver in France, reinforced by the limitation of coinage, its efforts have been in vain. On the 18th of November last—the first date for which we have distinct statements of the silver and gold in the bank—it held in gold $160,758,000, and in silver $251,542,000. On the 26th of August this year its gold had fallen to $152,281,000, while its silver remained the same within $88,000. In the meanwhile, according to the *Economiste Français*, an excellent authority, gold was fully circulated throughout France. Had France been coining legal-tender silver for every one who brought it to the mints, as our silver men would have our Government do, the situation of the bank would have been even more embarrassed.

The City of Boston celebrates to-day, with much parade and civic complacency, the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its settlement. John Winthrop transferred his little colony from Charlestown to the trimountain peninsula on the 7th of September, 1630, old style, which corresponds to the 17th by our present reckoning, and that event marks the birth of the New-England metropolis. Its history and growth since that time are something worth contemplating, and the citizens of Boston themselves take no little satisfaction in contemplating them. To-day they will endeavor to exhibit the results to a proud populace and a wondering concourse of rural visitors. Perhaps Boston is somewhat given to exhibiting itself to the world and exalting its greatness, but it is a pardonable vanity. Some of its peculiar merits are due to the civic pride of its people, and it would be well for some other American cities if they cherished jealously their character and reputation.

It is extremely doubtful whether any considerable proportion of our German-American fellow-citizens will be prepared to recognize the representative character of the politicians who yesterday appeared on their behalf to claim a share in the Democratic lottery now in progress in this City. Any German place-hunter who is willing to bargain with Tammany Hall for the spoils of office is not worth his purchase money. An overwhelming majority of the German vote, whether owning or rejecting party affiliations, is unalterably opposed to making any terms with Tammany Hall. The support of this vote may be sold to the new political firm of Kelly, Thompson and Company, but it cannot be delivered. If the Republican managers conduct the local campaign with ordinary tact and intelligence, they will have little to fear, so far as the Mayoralty and other City offices are concerned, from any coalition between the two Democratic halls.

THE ADVANCE GUARD.

The Republicans of Massachusetts have done a substantial service to the party by embodying in the declarations of their convention, in a tolerably forcible and candid manner, the highest principles to which the organization is or should be devoted, and thereby aiding to transform them into vital purposes. Their platform is not wholly free from weak points, but it takes such advanced ground, and is so much better than we are accustomed to get from assemblies of party delegates, that it is deserving of special commendation. If it could be fully adopted as the basis of party policy and action in the future, it would certainly become a source of strength and of renewed confidence. It does not fail to lay claim to support on account of past achievements, but it recognizes the necessity of progress. It shows an appreciation of the tasks yet to be performed, and appeals strongly to the sentiment which is not satisfied with a record but demands progressive action. It formulates more completely than has been done heretofore the best purposes of the party, and points the way to the ground which it must occupy in order to justify the confidence which it invokes. The value of such a set of declarations is to be found in the influence which it will exercise in giving direction to party sentiment and raising a demand which will be taken up and reiterated until it is answered. The Republicans of Massachusetts have placed themselves once more in the van by a recognition of the needs of the time, and by giving voice to the sentiment among the people which most needed compact expression.

In dealing with the Southern question the platform is at once moderate and outspoken. It expresses the universal desire that there should be an end of sectional antipathies, a restoration of good feeling, and an establishment of conditions in the South which will promote the progress and well-being of its people, but it does not hesitate to insist upon a condition which is essential in securing these results. It is a sacred duty, in which the people of every State have a share, to see that the rights of free suffrage and free discussion, the right to a "free ballot and a fair count," shall be maintained and protected throughout the country. The national Government has the authority and the power to secure this result in the election of national representatives, and it should be exercised to the utmost. This is the demand of the Republican Party, and the attitude of the Democrats makes the question of free elections a vital issue of the pending contest. The Republicans of the Bay State, while justly claiming credit for the party for what has been done to place the currency on a secure basis and strengthen the credit of the Nation, and attributing, with equal justice, to the Democracy a persistent opposition to every sound financial measure, recognize the fact that the work is not yet complete. Our financial legislation is vitiated by the Democratic policy of lowering the coin basis of the currency with depreciated silver dollars. The mischievous consequences can only be averted by a timely correction of the evil, and this is explicitly demanded in the Massachusetts platform. The demand is slightly weakened by an intimation that the coinage of silver dollars need only be suspended until the relation between gold and silver has been uniformly established by the leading commercial countries. This will be about the time of the Greek Kalends. This financial resolution presents another weak spot in slurring over the other "serious obstacles" that exist to placing the currency on an absolutely sound and durable basis. They might as well be frankly designated as the legal-tender character of the Government notes, and the fact that they cannot be actually redeemed under the present laws.

In taking occasion to express satisfaction that the National Convention, under the pressure of Massachusetts sentiment, declared in favor of civil service reform, the Worcester Convention made a decided improvement upon the platform, which it commends in this as in other respects. The principles of the reform are clearly set forth, and their practical application is explicitly advocated as a matter of party policy. Thereby is the condemnation of the Democrats for adhering to the spoils system justified, and it can be justified only by taking this position in favor of discarding the system utterly, which cannot be done save by establishing in its place that of admission to the public service by free competition under appropriate tests of capacity and fitness. The Worcester platform is, in this respect, consistent and logical, where other platforms, as well as party candidates and orators, are halting and ambiguous. Civil service reform is adopted as a principle of the Republican Party in Massachusetts, and its action will hardly fail of effect in forcing it forward as a vital issue.

The summing up of the objections to giving the Democratic Party control of the national Administration is comprehensive and forcible, and touches incidentally on some of the main issues of the time. Among other things it would be likely to entail "ill-considered and sweeping changes in the tariff." These are certainly to be deprecated, but it was hardly necessary to leave to implication the need of changes which shall be well considered and not too sweeping. But the criticism to which the platform may be subjected has to do with minor points rather than main features. On the whole, it marks a notable advance in the full and candid expression of sentiment on the questions which demand solution.

"A FAMOUS VICTORY."

When it was thought that Mr. Plaisted, Fusion candidate for Governor of Maine, had been elected, Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, the Superb Soldier, who has been nominated for President by the Democratic Party, was very much elated. Vermont, he complained, had gone wrong. One Mr. Dillingham, who greatly desired to be Postmaster at Brattleboro, and who had visited Governor's Island to insure his early appointment, had informed Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock that Vermont was sure to go Democratic, provided he (Dillingham) was appointed Postmaster at Brattleboro. The result was a disappointment, for the Superb Soldier, unthinkingly acting upon the assurance of the gentleman from Brattleboro, had informed his friends, in his own superb way, that he was sure of Vermont. So, while yet smarting with a sense of his unexpected defeat in the Green Mountain State, Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock was told that Plaisted had been elected Governor of Maine, and he sat himself down to write a congratulatory and thankful dispatch.

It was a Roman-candle and Bengal-light sort of dispatch, a dispatch which was calculated to fire the hearts of the Greenbackers of Maine. It ran in this wise: "Accept my congratulations on the glorious result of your campaign. It will inspire our friends with confidence, and strengthen them in the preliminary battles which remain elsewhere, and which need all our forces." The "glorious result" in this case is the election of a Republican Governor of the State of Maine. But when the Superb Soldier wrote the dispatch he really thought that Plaisted had been elected. When Plaisted received the telegram, thinking himself to be elected, he exclaimed, after the manner of the worldly, "What cheek!" and thoughtfully lighted his pipe with the paper on which it was written. Mr. Plaisted hates a Democrat. He never voted a Democratic ticket in his life, and, he says, "Please God," he never will. He came of Abolition stock, was a Free-soiler, joined the Republicans, "fit into the war," voted twice for Lincoln, twice for Grant, and once for Hayes. Then he became enamored of inflation and unlimited greenbacks, and voted with Solon Chase and "them steers." The Democratic Party, he says, with the rest of his kind of fanatics, is "a hard-money oligarchy." Plaisted is proud to think that he was elected, if he was elected by Greenback votes. He was nominated by a Greenback convention in Bangor, and the platform upon which he was placed pledged him and his supporters to the destruction of the national banks, the payment of the bonded debt of the Republic in silver, and the lodgment of the right to print money in the hands of Congress. Afterward, he was nominated by "the hard-money oligarchy," who made no declaration of political principles, but who adjourned precipitately as soon as they had accepted the Republican-Greenbacker as the true exponent of Democratic principles. On the whole, we are not surprised that Plaisted, when he received Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock's congratulatory message, simply said, "What cheek!"

Exactly why Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, who is the nominee of what is called the hard-money oligarchy of the country, should congratulate Plaisted on "the glorious result" of his campaign, no man can tell. Why an alleged inflation victory in Maine should inspire Hancock, Tilden, and the rebel Brigadiers with confidence, is yet to be explained. Plaisted is not a Democrat, and he never was one. There are, in fact, not enough Democrats in Maine "to swear by." Last year, when the Republicans polled 68,766 votes, and Plaisted's Greenbackers polled 47,590, the Democrats brought up the rear with a beggarly 21,668. And yet the Superb Soldier has the assurance this year to bar that Plaisted will accept his congratulations on "the glorious result" which is to "inspire our friends with confidence."

Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock had promised himself that he would, in the delirious language of the *World*, "sweep Maine like a hurricane." And when the Republican-Greenbacker Plaisted was thought to have carried the State, the Superb concluded that he had achieved a famous victory. So he wrote a grandiloquent dispatch. Other Democrats similarly made fools of themselves. Some of them fired salutes in honor of "the great victory in Maine." Whose great victory? The Secretary of the National Greenback-Labor Party formally lays claim to the "victory" on behalf of himself and associates; and he congratulates said associates on their recent triumph over the "Bourbon Democrats," notwithstanding, as he says, the party was "handicapped with the support of the Hancock men, who had no ticket." Where does this leave Hancock, the Superb Soldier, who made haste to congratulate the Greenback candidate on his famous victory? Plaisted is defeated. The Democrats had no candidate in the field. Nevertheless, Hancock, the Superb, is firing off congratulations with hot haste. It was claimed that the Greenbackers had carried Maine. It is now certain that the Republicans have carried Maine. The Superb Soldier, in the language of the Maine Yankee, "is jest a leetle too previous."

TEMPORIZING WITH CLERICALISM.

There will be no little exultation among the French Clericals if the Republican Cabinet goes to pieces in attempting to deal with the unauthorized congregations. An extreme divergence of view among the high personages of the State will be construed as a reflection of an equally marked difference of popular opinion, of which there is up to the present time no other evidence. The extent of the Ministerial disagreement, if any exists, has been pretty carefully concealed, and it would be idle to venture upon any speculations as to the probable course of the Government on the strength of the rumors which reach us by cable. M. de Freycinet's remarks at Montauban can hardly be interpreted as an official declaration of the intentions of the Ministry, but the animated discussion to which they have given rise shows that there is a large part of the Republican Party which would look with disfavor upon any relaxation of vigor in prosecuting the decrees of the 29th of March. The first of the decrees, that relating to Jesuits, has now been fully enforced. The work begun on the 30th of June was finished on the 29th of August by the closing of all the institutions to which a two months' respite had been given, and no Jesuit now has a domicile upon French soil. There remain the other congregations not associated with the Society of Jesus, to which the second decree is applicable, demanding that they shall secure a civil existence by applying to the State for a formal authorization. Only one congregation has done this, the rest maintaining their attitude of proud disdain of the Republic and its laws.

The words of M. de Freycinet were the first evidence of a conciliatory spirit on the part of the Government. "We shall be guided," said he, "as regards unauthorized communities by the necessities to which their attitude will give rise, and it will depend on them whether they deprive themselves of the benefits of the new bill which we are preparing, which will settle in a general manner the status of all lay and religious associations." This speech was soon followed by the publication, in a Clerical paper at Bordeaux, the *Journal de Guienne*, of a form of declaration which, it was stated, all the heads of congregations would sign and deliver to the Minister of Public Worship. They have since so signed and delivered it. Replying to the attacks which had been made on them for refusing to apply for authorization, they assert that such an act would be an admission of the illegality of their past existence; they protest their respect and submission to the present institutions of the country, and deny all pretensions to independence of the secular power. But they assert that the moral and spiritual ends they pursue do not permit them to attach themselves exclusively to any political régime. They "have no other flag than that of Christian charity." They reject, then, "all solidarity with political passions and parties," and "nourish the hope that the Government will benevolently welcome their sincere and loyal declarations," and will allow them to "continue without restraint the works of prayer, instruction, and charity to which they have consecrated their lives." This declaration puzzles the French Republicans who were not admitted to a knowledge of its origin. They are uncertain whether to accept it as a pious and humble protestation of loyalty, or as a *ruse de guerre*; and their doubts are not diminished by the announcement that the document was drawn up by Cardinal Nina, the Pontifical Secretary of State, in conjunction with M. Desprez, French Ambassador at the Vatican, and under the eye of the Pope himself.

The whole movement was, indeed, exceedingly suspicious. The ultra-Clerical organs condemned the proposition at first, but they seem to have had light from Rome later on. The promptness and unanimity with which the congregations signed the paper and came kneeling at the feet of the State power, promising to be loyal and asking to be let alone, far from reassuring the radical wing of the Republicans, only led them to scrutinize still more carefully the conditions of the proposed compromise. The terms of the declaration really bind the congregations to nothing. They promise to be loyal in a purely passive fashion, but they specifically withhold their allegiance from the Republic, and they will continue to take their orders in all things from Rome. It is not strange that M. Gambetta—if it be he who inspires the utterances of the *République Française*—declares that the congregations cannot be permitted to exist on such terms. No Government in the world can, consistently with safety and dignity, allow the existence within the State of bodies of men who claim to hold charter rights derived from a higher and foreign power, and which they refuse to submit to its officers for their approval.

France does not care to hunt these congregations beyond her borders as she did the Jesuits, for they are not, to anything like the same extent, objectionable and hostile to the Republic. But her budget of public worship amounts to 50,000,000f. a year, and Republicans of the Gambetta school insist that the State has a right to possess some knowledge of the operations of the Church it favors with this great sum, and to have some control over its instruments. If the August elections meant anything, they surely meant that the Republicanism which has the popular support is of the progressive type. It is easy to understand why men like M. Gambetta, who feel that their past course has the warm approval of the people, should be impatient of anything like weak temporizing with an opponent that has shown itself to be so obstinate, so scornful, and, through its newspaper organs, so abusive toward the Republic. The declaration concedes too little; it evades the letter and spirit of the decrees; it gives the Government no authority over the congregations; it only postpones, and does not settle, the issue. In all these points it is contrary to the disposition which at present animates the French people. They are ready to try conclusions with the Church in the lines of the decrees of the 29th of March, and if M. de Freycinet has, as report says, offered the Clericals an alternative which allows them to escape an actual battle and to march off the field with flying colors and in possession of all their arms, he has made the greatest mistake of his Ministerial career, and he may ere long be brought face to face with that unpleasant choice of evils which M. Gambetta placed before the stubborn old Marshal-President—to "submit or resign."

THE HAY FEVER DELUSION.

Whatever may be our belief as to the alleged miracles of Lourdes and Knock, there is no doubt that numbers of sick people who have drank the waters of Lourdes and taken the tincture of Knock mortar have been cured. Of course, good Protestants explain this fact by saying that the cures were wholly the effect of the imagination. Without doubt, the imagination can cure certain diseases, and we ought to be very glad of it. But what right have we to find fault with the Irish peasant or the devout Frenchman because they cure themselves of wooden legs and missing eyes by the force of imagination, when there are thousands of men and women in this enlightened Republic who contract hay fever solely with the help of their perverted imaginations? Surely, those who prefer health to disease are more intelligent than those who have the opposite preference.

About this time of year the alleged victims of hay fever undergo their annual attack. It is admitted that there is something very mysterious about this disease. Its chief symptoms are a profuse use of the pocket-handkerchief and an invincible determination on the part of the patient to leave town and go to some pleasant country resort. The origin of the hay fever has completely baffled our ablest physicians. Led astray by the name, they have tried to prove that it is produced by over-indulgence in hay, but not a single case has been traced to this cause. Hay fever patients are never addicted to the use of hay, although certain ministers affected with the disease have been known to feed their congregations on husks and chaff. So far as hay fever has any connection with hay, the connection consists in the fact that the patient usually goes into the country in haying-time. In fact, this is the only explanation of the name that can be given. The more the doctors investigate it the less they find out about it. The theories that occasional doctors have invented have shown a good deal of ingenuity, but they have been entirely untenable. The simple truth is that the medical men know nothing of the origin of the disease, and have discovered no efficient remedy for it.

There are several very curious features in the conduct of the sufferers from hay fever. They have formed themselves into a club. This is unique in the history of disease. People who have small-pox or scarlet fever, or even gout, have never formed a small-pox club, a scarlet fever society, or a gouty men's association. They, like all other people afflicted with regular and reasonable diseases, enjoy them in solitude, and never think of meeting with their fellow-sufferers to exchange views and pill-boxes. The hay fever patient, on the contrary, cannot be content to exercise his pocket-handkerchief by himself, but he must attend an annual convention of hay fever patients, with a President and Secretary, and must make speeches and vote on resolutions approving new patterns of pocket-handkerchiefs and addresses setting forth the danger and discomforts of hay fever. This is a circumstance which the doctors in their investigations have passed by as if it had no meaning, while, as a matter of fact, it is full of importance as an indication of the proper path in which to search for the true nature of the disease.

Another curious fact is the unfailing certainty with which the hay-fever patients select the most attractive and fashionable Summer resorts. No matter in what town or city a hay fever patient may live, as soon as August or September arrives he finds it necessary to go to the White Mountains, or to some pleasant sea-beach. He tells us that the air in these places does him an immense amount of good. If you ask him why the air of any quiet, out-of-the-way Connecticut or New-York town would not be equally beneficial to him, he looks at you much in the same way as the prophet looked at Naaman when the latter suggested that the Pharpar and the Abana were as able rivers as the Jordan, or any other Jewish brook. The hay fever man is certain that in the cool and picturesque region of the White Mountains he will recover, but that in prosaic places like Coxsackie or White Plains he would rapidly sneeze his life away. This is not the case with those suffering from other diseases. It is true that the consumptive man may be benefited by a warm climate, and that the gouty man may find it useful to drink the waters of certain German springs, but no invalid who has anything the matter with him except hay fever thinks it necessary to go to a fashionable resort like the White Mountains.

The profound thinker will detect under these curious facts the subtle and selfish influence of the hotel-keeper. It is the latter who is benefited by the prevalence of hay fever. He spreads everywhere the report that at his hotel is kept a peculiar brand of air that is an infallible remedy for the disease. Wherever hay fever patients congregate you may be sure there is a good hotel kept by an enterprising man. There was a time when a hotel-keeper of unusual ability convinced the hay fever people that Fire Island was the place where their noses would find rest. Now it is the White Mountain hotel-keeper who has almost the monopoly of hay fever guests. Obviously, if the air of Fire Island is good for hay fever, the White Mountain air cannot be. In point of fact, one variety of air is as good as another, though one hotel-keeper differeth from another in enterprise. It is the astute hotel-keeper who has induced the hay fever patients to form an association, in order, of course, to popularize the disease and to induce the association to meet at his hotel. Hay fever is simply the creation of hotel-keepers, and it is kept alive and spread by their exertions.

Is there, then, no such disease as hay fever? Beyond any doubt there is not, and this is the reason why the doctors have been so baffled by it. In August and September men wear their underclothing, become overheated, and take cold. The usual consequences, therefore, befall the human nose, and with this slight basis—an ordinary cold in the head—to work upon, the imagination, guided by unprincipled hotel-keepers, builds the imposing fabric of hay fever. Had there been no enterprising hotel-keepers hay fever would never have been heard of. People would have had their usual colds in the head, and would have thought nothing about it. It is the imagination which has converted cold in the head into hay fever, and the hay fever patients, when compared with the peasants who are cured of diseases by their imagination, certainly do not present a very creditable appearance.

Boston is rapidly becoming a city of statues. Beginning at Beacon Hill, Horace Mann and Daniel Webster meet the eye as one climbs his way to the ancient State-house. In front of the City Hall, Benjamin Franklin and Josiah Quincy keep watch over the City Fathers. Charles Sumner looks serenely over the stretch of landscape known as the Public Garden. In Park-square, the statue of Lincoln in the act of emancipating the slave arrests the attention of the passer-by. Within sight of Faneuil Hall, in the open space below Cornhill called Dock-square, the statue of Samuel Adams graces historic ground. A few steps away, in Scollay's-square, the statue of Gov. Winthrop will soon add its attraction to what has hitherto been so much vacant space. The latest step in what seems to be a general movement to honor those whose achievements have given fame to Boston is to erect a statue to Theodore Parker. A legacy of $5,000 exists for this purpose, and his friends seem inclined to double the amount and furnish a fitting tribute to his memory. But other bronzes of distinguished citizens will have to be set up before Boston is duly provided with representations of the mortal presence of its great men. Gov. Andrew is a fit person to be thus commemorated, and the time is not distant when William Lloyd Garrison will be honored in this way. At present the statue is the popular method of remembering those who, in their life-time, raised monuments more lasting than brass in the memories and affections of mankind, and it looks as if every public square and vacant niche in the city of the Puritans were to be honored with substantial personations of its departed great men.

It is a curious fact that the Albanians, who have so often been the stoutest soldiers of Turkey, and whose turbulence is now enabling her to defy all Europe, have on four several occasions come within a little of destroying her altogether. The Albanian Chief Scanderbeg, (George Castriot,) of whom it was said that "the Turk's treasures were his revenues," would, but for his untimely death, have expelled the Ottomans from Europe almost before they were fairly settled there. The rebellion of Ali Tebelen, of Janina, early in the present century, shook Turkey to her centre, and failed only through the treachery of Ali's most trusted follower. Had the Greeks accepted the offered help of Albania during their war of independence, the Porte, assailed by them on one side and by Russia on the other, must have fallen at once, and its ruin would have been equally certain in 1840 had not France and England arrested the progress of Mehemet Ali, of Egypt, the greatest of Albanian leaders, just as his victories in Asia Minor had laid Turkey at his feet.

It seems to be going rather far afield to attribute to Nihilists the attempt to wreck the Scotch express. The case recalls a terrible railroad disaster which occurred in 1868. "The Wild Irishman," on reaching a point near Abergele Station, South Wales, came into collision with a number of trucks, laden with petroleum, which had slipped from the siding, a slight incline, on which they had been shunted, and met the express. The result was that the passengers in the coaches nearest to the engine were burned beyond recognition. Up to the time that the train reached Chester, the Duchess of Abercorn, her eldest son, and other members of her family, were in one of the first two coaches, but at Chester it became necessary to attach another coach, which was placed between them and the coach nearest to the engine. Thus their lives were saved. The accident was generally attributed to mere mischance, but a letter, never published, dated from Chester, addressed to a leading London daily paper, ridiculed the idea, and intimated that it was a Fenian design to destroy the Viceroy of Ireland in revenge for his refusal to pardon certain criminals, and who was supposed to be accompanying his family to Ireland. Chester was at the time a Fenian head-quarters, and it is well known that the Fenians were within an ace of making themselves masters, by a sudden *coup*, of Chester Castle. The design was frustrated by the energy and ability of the Chief Constable, and the Government marked their sense of his services by creating him a Companion of the Bath, a distinction probably unprecedented in the case of an official of his rank. An Irish footman was lately committed by a London magistrate on suspicion of sending a threatening letter to an Irish nobleman. There are, no doubt, numbers of servants in the families of noblemen and gentlemen from whom Fenian agents could obtain information as to their employers' movements, and thus concert measures accordingly. It certainly was a most remarkable coincidence that the petroleum trucks at Abergele should run down the incline just in the nick of time to meet the train carrying the Viceroy's family. It is quite possible that the Fenians expected some one very obnoxious to them to be on the Scotch express, and took measures accordingly. Perhaps we see in this horrible plot a practical application of the famous "skirmishing fund."

The Society Islands, which France is reported to have just annexed, form a small archipelago in the South Pacific Ocean, most of whose islands have long been under French rule. The islands deserving the name are 13, the chief of them being Tahiti or Otaheite, Maitia, Eimeo, Maiaoiti, Teturoa, Otaha, Marua, and Tuba. Huahine, Raiatea, and Borabora, with their dependencies, have not been under the French protectorate, each being hitherto an independent State. The area of the group is about 580 square miles, with a population of some 21,600 to 22,000. The islands, which are very much alike in semblance, are mountainous in the interior, with low and very fertile tracts skirting the shore. Nearly every tropical product grows there; but agriculture is extremely backward. The natives, belonging to the Malay race, are amiable, ingenious, hospitable, though volatile and sensual. Tattooing has almost entirely ceased, and the clothes worn closely resemble those of civilization. Imported goods have wholly superseded native manufactures, and cocoa-nuts are generally used for bartering. Tahiti is said to have been visited by Europeans as early as 1606. Capt. Cook reached it in 1769, and discovered many other islands of the archipelago, giving the group their present name in honor of the Royal Society of London. Missionaries went there 28 years later, but for a long while made no impression on the pagan inhabitants. But finally the islanders got religion, and adhered to it zealously. After a time the Protestant and Roman Catholic missionaries quarreled as to the best method of saving souls, and carried their hostility to such an extreme that France interfered, siding with the latter, and took possession of Tahiti in the name of Louis Philippe. Many of the Protestant missionaries quitted the island, but others remained, and procured considerable mitigation of the ecclesiastical intolerance from the Citizen King. The annexation of the islands is of small consequence, since they have been virtually governed by the French for at least thirty years.

The burial of Ole Bull took place Aug. 24, from his residence on Lysöen, the "Isle of Light," a rock in the inlet of the Bergenfjord, rising a hundred feet above the sea, and covered with dense woods of spruce, fir, and birch. Early in the morning the coffin was brought down from the house, on board the steamer *Kong Sverre*, and when the *Kong Sverre* turned round the southern point of the island it was joined by fourteen other steamers, falling in line behind it. Thus the procession moved toward the city of Bergen, at the head of the fjord, saluted from the fortress and the men-of-war in the harbor. From the wharf to the cemetery the coffin was carried through streets decorated with wreaths and flags and thronged by people clad in mourning. The crown of gold which the citizens of San Francisco presented to Ole Bull ten years ago was carried behind the coffin by his most celebrated pupil, the composer, Edward Grieg; his many decorations by his old friend, the famous physician, Dr. Danielsen. At the grave, the poet, Bjornstjern Bjornson, spoke, and in the whole country there was hardly a village in which the day was not solemnized in some way. For Ole Bull was something more than a virtuoso. He was a character in the history of Norway, a power in the national life of the country. When he first appeared on the stage all Europe was ringing with the praise of Paganini. Nevertheless, after the lapse of a few years, Ole Bull was generally acknowledged the greatest violinist ever heard. Not only his technical skill seemed a marvel to people of that time, but he brought along with him a new melody which touched everybody's heart, a new impression which tempted everybody's curiosity, and when he was asked, "What do you mean with this sweet little air working itself out of all this disharmonious confusion?" he would answer: "It is my country I paint; it is Norway," and the explanation grew as eloquent on his lips as on the strings of his violin. What Franklin was to America—the first who told the world that this country grows its own characters as it grows its own iron and its own grapes; such Ole Bull was to Norway—the first who showed the world that this young people, which only in 1814 took its place among independent nations, had a heart of its own and a mind of its own. Patriotism was his great passion. All the honors he earned in the world he sent conscientiously home. He forgave people when they said that he could not play the violin, but he never forgave them when they doubted that Norway had the stuff within herself to become a great country. His patriotism was fanatic, and his fanaticism often gave rise to very queer freaks. But his countrymen, who reaped the benefits of all he did and all he said, understood him, and the country in mourning at his burial is a simple and natural expression of gratitude.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

The Republicans of the Fourth District of Louisiana have nominated A. C. Wells, now Deputy Surveyor of Customs at New-Orleans, for Representative in Congress.

The Prohibitionists of Oneida County have nominated the Rev. Charles Manson for Representative in Congress, and W. H. Gladden, the Rev. L. Clark, and Evan V. Evans for members of Assembly.

Bank Superintendent Hepburn has written a letter warmly congratulating Major James Low upon his nomination by the Republicans of the Second District of Niagara County for re-election to the Assembly.

A Democratic paper in Virginia declared the other day that "campaign frauds are legitimate." Now, emulating Wade Hampton and Belzhoover, it says it was a typographical error, and that "campaign funds" was meant.

It is authoritatively announced that Senator Conkling's first speech in Ohio will be delivered at Warren on Tuesday afternoon, 28th inst. Gen. Grant will preside at this meeting. Mr. Conkling will speak at two other points in Ohio—at Cleveland on the 29th and Cincinnati Oct. 1.

The Mobile (Ala.) *Register* claims that the election of Gen. Joseph Wheeler to Congress for the Eighth District of that State is assured not only by his own personal popularity and untiring zeal, but by the refusal of Col. William M. Lowe, the independent Greenback nominee, to continue a candidate.

A Young Men's Republican Club has been organized and is actively at work in Kansas, its object being more fully to identify the young men of the State with the grand old Republican Party and enlist their services in behalf of its time-honored principles. Subordinate clubs are being formed in every county in the State.

Additional nominations for the Assembly have been made as follows: Chenango County, Solomon K. Burns, Republican; Ontario County, Capt. John Raines, Republican; Second District, St. Lawrence County, Silas J. Farnsworth, Democrat; Greene County, O. L. Newton, Democrat; Wyoming County, Charles D. Wolcott, Democrat.

The Texas Representatives are disputing as to whom is due the credit of getting the increased appropriation for Galveston Harbor. Mr. John H. Reagan has published a letter about it in which he says: "I got the House Committee on Commerce to allow $125,000 in the last River and Harbor bill for that purpose, and Senator Coke got it increased in the Senate to $175,000."

Speaking of the canvass in Florida, the Tallahassee *Patriot*, a Republican paper, says: "The reports received from the different county committees show that the work of organizing campaign clubs is progressing favorably. Especially is this the case in the eastern counties, and the colored Republicans have entered into the work with great enthusiasm, and are receiving much encouragement from the white Republicans."

Time does bring about queer changes. Twenty years ago Ben Butler was voting persistently for the nomination of Jeff Davis for the Presidency. Not long after Jeff Davis issued a proclamation, in the name of the Confederate States of America, declaring the said Benjamin F. Butler an outlaw and common enemy of mankind, who, if caught, must be immediately hanged. To-day Jeff Davis and Ben Butler are in harmony in desiring the election of the same man for President of the United States.

Democratic papers in Tennessee are publishing what they assert to be a copy of a confidential circular from the Republican State Committee, in which it is said: "The constantly widening rupture of the Democratic Party in Tennessee has made the election of the Republican candidate for Governor not only possible, but almost certain. The prospect is also offered us through a vigorous and systematic canvass of electing a majority of the Republicans to the next Legislature, and securing a Republican United States Senator from Tennessee."

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal* is finding much to say about "the party of hate," and begins an article in a late issue thus: "History does not furnish a parallel to the unrelenting and implacable hatred which the Republicans manifest toward the South. It is over 15 years since the surrender of the Confederates, and the Southern people are still persecuted, slandered, and abused." It is not twice fifteen months since the Memphis *Appeal* was talking in a very different strain. It has as much reason to be just now as then. But perhaps it is not so sincere now.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *News and Observer* (Democratic) became unduly hilarious over the first and mistaken reports from Maine, and proceeded to boast what "we" had done, as follows: "We have elected Plaisted Governor; doubtless elected Murch, Ladd, Philbrick, and Anderson to Congress

and carried the Legislature, which will give us a United States Senator in place of Senator Hannibal Hamlin, whose term expires March 3, 1881. Old Dr. Garcelon will come to the front again, we presume. Two constitutional amendments were also voted on, which we have carried."

Gen. J. B. Robertson, of Texas, has at last refused to head an Independent Democratic movement in that State. It was understood that the Republican State ticket would be withdrawn if he consented to run for Governor. Gen. Robertson says: "The question with us has been whether to strike directly against such evil practices [in the Democratic Party] or to delay the work until this campaign shall have passed. The peculiar condition of the party in Texas has persuaded us to remain quiet for a season, rather than to jeopardize other party and State interests by striking now. I shall not, therefore, be an Independent Democratic candidate for Governor, and, so far as I am informed, there will be none in the State. We hope to exert our whole influence on the Democrats who are now candidates for the Legislature, and shall strive to commit them to the principles of the minority report made to the Dallas convention."

THOSE GOLD-BEARING SPRINGS.

MARK TWAIN USED TO OWN THEM, AND HE FRANKLY TELLS ALL HE KNOWS ABOUT THEM—AND OTHER THINGS.

From the Evening Post.

I have just seen your dispatch from San Francisco, in Saturday's *Evening Post*, about "Gold in Solution" in the Calistoga Springs, and about the proprietor's having "extracted $1,000 in gold of the utmost fineness from 10 barrels of the water" during the past fortnight by a process known only to himself. This will surprise many of your readers, but it does not surprise me, for I once owned those springs myself. What does surprise me, however, is the falling off in the richness of the water. In my time the yield was $1 a dipperful. I am not saying this to injure the property in case a sale is contemplated; I am only saying it in the interest of history. It may be that this hotel proprietor's process is an inferior one—yes, that may be the fault. Mine was to take my uncle—I had an extra uncle at that time, on account of his parents dying and leaving him on my hands—and fill him up, and let him stand 15 minutes to give the water a chance to settle well, then insert him in an exhausted receiver, which had the effect of sucking the gold out through his pores. I have taken more than $11,000 out of that old man in a day and a half. I should have held on to those springs but for the badness of the roads and the difficulty of getting the gold to market.

I consider that gold-yielding water in many respects remarkable, and yet not more remarkable than the gold-bearing air of Catgut Cañon, up there toward the head of the auriferous range. This air—or this wind, for it is a kind of a trade wind which blows steadily down through 600 miles of rich quartz croppings during an hour and a quarter every day, except Sundays—is heavily charged with exquisitely fine and impalpable gold. Nothing precipitates and solidifies this gold so readily as contact with human flesh heated by passion. The time that William Abrahams was disappointed in love he used to step out doors when that wind was blowing, and come in again and begin to sigh, and his brother Andover J. would extract over a dollar and a half out of every sigh he sighed right along. And the time that John Harbison and Aleck Norton quarreled about Harbison's dog, they stood there swearing at each other all they knew how—and what they didn't know about swearing they couldn't learn from you and me, not by a good deal—and at the end of every three or four minutes they had to stop and make a dividend; if they didn't their jaws would clog up so that they couldn't get the big nine-syllabled ones out at all; and when the wind was done blowing they cleaned up just a little over $1,600 apiece. I know these facts to be absolutely true, because I got them from a man whose mother I knew personally. I do not suppose a person could buy a water privilege at Calistoga now at any price; but several good locations along the course of the Catgut Cañon Gold-bearing Trade-wind are for sale. They are going to be stocked for the New-York market. They will sell, too; the people will swarm for them as thick as Hancock veterans—in the South. MARK TWAIN.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 14, 1880.

MAUD S. TROTTING AGAINST TIME.

TRYING TO BEAT 2:11½ AND MAKING 2:11¾—SPOILED BY A BREAK.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—There was a large attendance at the Jockey Club grounds this afternoon to witness the attempt of Maud S., for $2,500, to beat the record of 2:11¼. The weather was pleasant, but there was a strong east wind. The appearance of Maud S. on the track was a signal for hearty applause. Her first heat was merely made to warm her up, and as she left her feet several times, it was made in 2:26¾. The first quarter of her second heat was made steady in 0:33¼, and then she was let loose for her best speed, making the half-mile in 1:04¼. Her driver sped her at an undiminished gait to the three-quarter pole, which was reached in 1:38¼. Coming home there was scarcely less excitement than when the record was lowered in the Summer meeting, for it seemed certain that she would make the mile in 2:11 at least, but she left her feet when only a few yards from the wire, and the heat was spoiled. However, the watches did not seem to agree, those outside of the stand making her time 2:10¾ to 2:11, while the time announced by the judges was 2:11¾.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM EX-GOV. BLAIR.

The Detroit *Post* of Wednesday prints a letter from ex-Gov. Austin Blair, of Michigan, the Liberal who has returned to the Republican Party, regretting his inability to accept an invitation to address a Garfield and Arthur club in that State at the present time. Mr. Blair says: "However, I suppose we need not give ourselves much anxiety about the result in Michigan. The nomination of Gen. Garfield has proved very fortunate for our State, not only with Republicans, but also with Independents and 'honest-money' Democrats. The Cincinnati Convention, by its entire surrender to the Southern wing of the party, its abandonment of the reform movement on which the campaign of 1876 was fought, and its pledging the Democratic Party 'anew' to its old 'constitutional doctrines and traditions,' has cast off deliberately its independent and reform supporters, and invites to its ranks none but Democrats. It has nominated a Union General, to be sure, but he has been a candidate before the party conventions for the nomination for 15 years past, and has been recognized as an extreme Democrat all the while. He believes in the constitutional dogmas and traditions, and reverences the teachings of the 'long line of Democratic statesmen and patriots.' He was willing in 1868 to set upon the soft-money, inflation, and Greenback repudiation platform of that year. He stands for the revised, anti-war Democratic creed, and if he were 100 times the hero of Gettysburg—which he never was once—the people who do not believe in that creed will not support him. This is to be a contest of parties, and though circumstances are greatly changed, in principle the two parties occupy positions very similar to 1860. The Republicans carry the flag of sovereignty in the Nation and universal liberty among the people."

LADIES ADDRESSING DEMOCRATS.

There was a remarkable meeting last night of the Second Assembly District Anti-Tammany Association at No. 120 Chatham-street. Councilor James Oliver presided, and Mrs. Charlotte Smith, the editor of the *Inland Monthly Magazine*, and Miss Dawson, of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, delivered patriotic addresses. Chairman Oliver requested the ladies to join him in his heroic attempt to empty a bottle of wine. The ladies declined the wine. Then he asked them to count him in for the second dance at the inauguration ball in the White House on the 4th of March. But as Mr. Oliver, unfortunately for him, is not a supporter of Gen. Garfield, it is doubtful if he will attend. Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake is to address this extraordinary assemblage of statesmen on next Wednesday evening.

TWO RAILROAD COLLISIONS.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Two freight trains on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad came in collision at an early hour this morning 10 miles north of this city. Both trains were moving north, and a heavy fog prevailed. The train ahead broke in two, and the rear train ran into the after part of it. Thirteen cars were thrown from the track, and one engine and four cars caught fire and were destroyed. No one was injured.

ST. JEAN-PORT-JOLI, Quebec, Sept. 16.—A collision occurred last night on the Elgin Railroad between a special freight train and a ballast train. Conductor J. Gagnon was killed. No other persons were injured. The property was badly damaged.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Sept. 16.—The Court of Appeals will meet on Monday, Sept. 20. The day calendar will be: No. 342—Reinhardt vs. the People; No. 1—McCanns vs. the People; No. 303—the People vs. Boyle; No. 331—Hope vs. the People; No. 335—Goldstein vs. the People; No. 336—Simon vs. the People; No. 337—Mack vs. the People, and No. 338—Thompson vs. the People. The highest number reached on the general calendar is No. 267.

HEAVY RAINS IN TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 16.—A special to the *Times* from San Antonio, Texas, says: "Flooding rains are again passing over this region. All the streams are up, some higher than during the recent freshet. Great damage will be done to stock [illegible]."

AWAKENING REPUBLICANS

MR. CONKLING'S SPEECH AT TO-NIGHT'S GREAT MEETING.

UNCEASING DEMAND FOR TICKETS—THE PARADE AFTER THE SPEECH—PLANS OF THE SENATOR IN THE WEST—GEN. GRANT'S VISIT.

Never before, in any campaign, was greater interest manifested in any one gathering of the Republican Party in this City than has been shown in the meeting to be held at the Academy of Music to-night. The distribution of tickets began on Tuesday, and continued until yesterday afternoon, when the supply was exhausted, and the notice was posted, at the door of the head-quarters of the Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club: "The supply of tickets for to-morrow evening at the Academy of Music is exhausted." The rooms were opened at 9:30 o'clock. Before that hour men were running into the State and National Head-quarters, and requesting that as a great favor they might be allowed to have tickets without falling into line, and wasting an hour in idleness. As no tickets were supplied to the officers at these head-quarters the applicants were compelled to go away empty handed or await their turn in a long line on Twenty-fourth-street. Mr. Solon B. Smith, to whom all the details of the meeting were intrusted, had his hands full in assigning proscenium boxes to distinguished persons, and in arranging a host of small matters. There is every probability that the Academy will be packed as it was never packed before. The committees have given out a larger number of tickets than they expected would be used, as many persons who apply for such tickets find it impossible to attend. Some of the boxes are reserved, but the orchestra, dress circle, and amphitheatre are to be open freely to all who come, and those who come first will get the seats. Gentlemen accompanied by ladies will find it impossible to get into the Academy if they reach it later than 7 o'clock. The meeting is to begin at 7:30, in consequence of the parade and serenade to Senator Conkling to take place after it. The proceedings in the Academy will be of the simplest kind. The almost inevitable brass band will be dispensed with. Ex-Gov. Hamilton Fish will preside. With the address of the Senator, the meeting will close.

Immediately after the meeting in the Academy of Music the parade of the Boys in Blue and of district organizations will take place. As stated yesterday, this will be far from a fair representation of the strength of the organizations in this City. Gen. H. A. Barnum, the Marshal appointed by Gen. Aspinwall, last night issued an order of parade for the government of the procession. Commanding officers of the part of the First Division of Boys in Blue ordered to parade to-night, to participate in the serenade to Senator Conkling, and for review by the Major-General commanding the department, are ordered to report to Gen. Barnum to-night at 9 o'clock, corner of Seventeenth-street and Broadway, where the Marshal will also meet Presidents of Garfield and Arthur clubs that intend to parade. The line of march decided on is through Twentieth-street to Fourth-avenue, up Fourth-avenue to Twenty-third-street, and through Twenty-third-street to Fifth-avenue. Here the command will be massed in close columns of regiments, at the east end of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. A brief halt will be made for the serenade, and it is expected that Senator Conkling will say a few words in response to the demonstration in his honor. After the serenade the procession will deploy by the right, and march up Broadway to Twenty-fifth-street, through to Fifth-avenue, and by the Republican National Committee Head-quarters, where it will be reviewed by Major-General Joseph B. Carr. At Thirtieth-street the column will dissolve.

While a very short time has elapsed since the preparations for this parade began—and it will not be so large as it would have been if the meeting could have been delayed a few days—it promises to be a creditable turnout. The Ninth Assembly District will be out in force. All the organizations in this district, thanks to the energy of Gen. Jacobus, are uniformed. The soldiers and sailors of the Fourth Assembly District, who have formed a battalion of two companies of Boys in Blue, under command of Major Henry J. Johnson, will parade with the Fife and Drum Corps of Dahlgren Post, G. A. R. So far as ascertainable last night, the number of men who will be able to turn out will be between 5,000 and 10,000, depending somewhat upon the activity of the contractors for the supply of uniforms and torches.

After his speech here Senator Conkling will go to Ohio, stopping, perhaps, at Pittsburg on the way to deliver a speech on Sept. 28. His first address in Ohio is to be delivered at Warren. The managers of the meeting there were anxious that Senator Conkling should speak in the open air. The Senator declined to consent to this, and so the Warren people, who expect to have a crowd of 30,000 to 40,000 present to see and hear Gen. Grant, who will preside, and Senator Conkling, who will speak, have begun an immense wigwam capable of holding 10,000 persons. They will also provide accommodations for the crowds who will be unable to get into the wigwam. From Ohio Senator Conkling will go to Indiana to deliver four speeches. The places at which these speeches are to be delivered have been decided upon, but will not be announced until their order and dates are arranged. From Indiana it is probable Senator Conkling will return to his own State to deliver speeches here.

The time of Gen. Grant's visit to New-York has not been definitely fixed, but it was learned that it will be shortly after Oct. 1, and that he will be ready in a few days to place himself at the disposal of the State and National Committee for service in a meeting here.

FIVE ASSOCIATIONS JOIN HANDS.

LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT LEXINGTON-AVENUE OPERA-HOUSE.

Fifteen hundred citizens, from five Assembly districts, gathered in the Lexington-Avenue Opera-house last evening to listen to addresses on the issues of the campaign. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Garfield and Arthur clubs of the Seventeenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Assembly Districts. Flags and banners adorned the spacious stage, on the centre of which was erected a combination of gas jets bearing the names of the candidates. Mr. Leonard Hazeltine presided, and among 50 gentlemen who were selected as Vice-Presidents, were John Lindsay, Francis C. Upton, Alderman John McClave, Judge R. B. Cowing, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, Gen. John Cochrane, Rhinelander Dillon, Col. F. Clarkson, Mr. E. F. Sheppard, the Hon. Edward Mitchell, Justice B. C. Wandell, Justice J. C. J. Langbein, Col. George P. Webster, and Alexander Blumenstiel.

The Hon. A. W. Tenney, of Brooklyn, the first speaker introduced, was received with cheers, and repeatedly applauded in the course of a long address. Mr. Tenney said, among other things: "The great question for us to consider is, what shall be the political future of America? Three parties demand its confidence and support. On one side is the Greenback Party, on the other the Democratic Party, and between the two the matchless party of 20 years. I am not a Greenbacker, for I do not believe that a promise is money, no matter whether it be made by a nation or an individual. I am not a Democrat, for I do not believe in the shooting of men because they differ from me in principles and politics; I do not believe that success should be purchased by fraud; I do not believe in the rights of a privileged few against the rights of all. I am a Republican, for I have faith in a party that makes its promises and keeps it, and that says to save this Nation and liberate slaves was grand. We want no dividing lines between the sections, no lines of creed and caste in this country, but all Americans working for the common good. Still, the time has not yet come when we can do away with a solid North as opposed to a solid South. The Democratic Party claims to have done wondrous things in the past, and now it bears of the people to forget and forgive its shortcomings. We may forgive, but we cannot forget. To forget what it cost to save the Nation and the flag from traitorous hands would be a crime equal to treason itself."

The Hon. J. H. Selkirk, who was the next speaker, aroused a remarkable degree of enthusiasm when he said: "In Maine we have both branches of the Legislature, and to-night comes the news that Gov. Davis is elected." A spirited address was also delivered by Alderman McClave.

THE ACTIVITY OF LOCAL CLUBS.

A LARGE MEETING FOR TUESDAY NIGHT—BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS RAISE A TENT—OTHER SIGNS OF A VIGOROUS CANVASS.

The arrangements for the Republican mass-meeting at Chickering Hall on next Tuesday, under the auspices of the Republican Central Campaign Club, are completed. The distribution of tickets began yesterday, at the Coleman House, and will be continued to-day. The seats in the hall are reserved, and tickets entitle the holder to a seat. There are only a few more left. The desire to hear Gen. Judson Kilpatrick is very great. George William Curtis has been invited to preside. Prof. Adams has written a campaign song, called "Hancock's Dream," and a companion song called "Hancock's Farewell to the Boys in Blue." By special request, he will sing them on this occasion. The full chorus of the club will sing patriotic songs and choruses. The speakers will be Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, Major Z. K. Pangborn, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, and others.

The Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club of the Nineteenth Assembly District, organized directly under the auspices of the district association, held a meeting last evening at the head-quarters, corner of Sixty-seventh-street and the West Boulevard. There was an unusually large attendance, and about 70 new members were enrolled, making a membership now of nearly 200. Prof. John L. N. Hunt presided, and William G. Owens acted as Secretary. The Central Campaign Glee Club, of the Nineteenth District and Frank Humphrey sang stirring Republican songs, and Prof. Hunt gave several recitations. Mr. William H. Bellamy spoke and said he rejoiced over the turn affairs had taken in Maine, and hoped that at the Presidential election it would give a large majority for Garfield. He added that the rumored defeat in that State had had a good effect. A gentleman, whose name he could not give for certain reasons, had bought a ticket for Europe, and when he heard that the Republicans had lost Maine he canceled his arrangements for the trip to Europe, and going to the Republican State Committee presented that body with a check for $5,000, and said that he was going to stay home and do all he could for the cause. Prof. Hunt delivered a long and telling speech, in which he pictured what would befall the country if the solid South elected Hancock, and appealed to the old soldiers and their sons to stand by the cause for which so much blood had been shed. He was warmly applauded. Among other speakers were Messrs. John W. Lewis and C. F. Bruder. The meeting adjourned with cheers for Garfield.

An immense tent was dedicated last evening, in Brooklyn, to the use of Republicans for mass-meetings during this campaign. It is capable of sheltering more than 3,000 persons, and is situated at the corner of Flatbush and Fifth avenues, in a neighborhood recently built up and populated by an excellent class of people. The reason of its erection is that this part of Brooklyn is distant from the Academy of Music, where the Republican mass-meetings are usually held. The dedicatory speech was made by Mr. Joseph Reeve, Chairman of the Republican Campaign Committee of Kings County. At least 4,000 persons were present, 3,000 being within the tent. About 500 ladies were in the tent. The Chairman of the meeting was Mr. Seth Low, son of Mr. A. A. Low. He made an admirable speech, arguing from the stand-point of a citizen who has reached his majority since the war closed. Attorney-General Hamilton Ward was the next speaker. He denounced the Democratic Party as having been guilty of every possible political and financial absurdity. The principles of its Presidential candidates had never, since 1864, harmonized with those of its platforms. Their candidate now is a Union General, and he is standing upon a platform that repudiates every principle for which he fought. Gen. Ward considered that Gen. Longstreet would be better for the country as its President, supported by the Republican Party, than Gen. Hancock, a Union officer, backed by the Democracy and a "solid South," based upon an unholy rebellion. Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy spoke of the methods taken by the Democrats in the South to annihilate the Republican Party there, and urged that men capable of coolly performing such crimes should not be permitted to control the affairs of the Nation. Speeches were also made by Messrs. William W. Richardson and Augustus Maverick. Letters were read, in which Gen. James A. Garfield, Gen. Grant, and Secretary Sherman announced their regrets for their inability to attend the meeting.

The Republican Association of the Third Assembly District held its monthly meeting at Science Hall, No. 141 Eighth-street, last evening, the President, Charles N. Taintor, presiding. A large number of voters were present. There were 50 names proposed, and 70 persons were elected members, thus increasing the membership of the association to 400. Speeches were made by Alderman John McClave and Henry A. Mathews. The latter is a native of Ireland, and predicted that more Irishmen would vote the Republican ticket this year than had ever done so before.

The regular monthly meeting of the Tenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at Concordia Assembly Rooms, Nos. 28 and 30 Avenue A. Every seat in the Rooms was filled, and the standing-room in the aisles, doorway, and around the outside of the door, was taken up, and many who could not get into the Rooms went away. Thirty-six new members were elected, making a total of 559 belonging to the association. Besides these, there were 180 new propositions for membership. The meeting was addressed by Col. Charles S. Strong, who presided; by Judge J. M. Patterson, Jr., and by other speakers.

A large meeting of the Young Men's Garfield and Arthur Republican Campaign Club was held last evening, at their head-quarters, Walhalla Hall, No. 50 Orchard-street. John E. Brodsky, the President, was in the chair. It was resolved that the club raise a banner on Thursday of next week. An open-air meeting will then be held. Thirty-nine new members were added to the roll. The club now consists of 189 young men. The regular meeting nights are Thursdays.

The largest gathering of Republicans which has been held in years in the First Ward took place last evening at No. 4 Morris-street, under the auspices of the First Ward Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club. Mr. Schuyler Sutherland, Mr. H. A. Parke, Mr. L. V. Deforest, and Mr. Charles Holman, addressed the meeting, and 25 new members were enrolled.

The German Republican Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club of the Ninth Assembly District held a very enthusiastic and well-attended meeting last evening at their head-quarters, No. 289 West Tenth-street, the President, Gerhard Meyer, presiding. Twenty new members were enrolled. After addresses had been made by Gerhard Meyer, Otto Ernst, Jacob Loeffler, and others, the meeting adjourned, with three hearty cheers for Garfield and Arthur. This club does very effective work among the Germans in this district.

Assemblyman Potts, of Jersey City, presented a handsome Garfield and Arthur banner to the German Throckmorton Club, at Greenville, N. J., on Wednesday evening. Addresses were made by B. W. Throckmorton, Edward Ransom, J. H. Potts, and others. The organization is composed of Germans, among whom are, it is said, 25 Democrats.

The Third District F. A. Potts Campaign Club raised a handsome banner at the corner of Coles and Fifth streets, Jersey City, last evening.

Mr. Lucien Knapp, of the Third Ward, has been requested by a number of Republicans of that ward to permit his name to be used at the coming primary as a candidate for Alderman of the ward. Mr. Knapp has written a letter consenting to the use of his name.

The Republicans of Montclair, Essex County, N. J., held a large and enthusiastic meeting on Wednesday evening, the 15th inst., and were addressed by Jesse Lawson, Esq., of Plainfield.

The Republicans of South Orange, N. J., held a very large meeting on Tuesday night in an immense tent belonging to the Republican Campaign Club. Addresses were made by the President, Mr. Henry D. Degen; by the Hon. Phineas Jones, candidate for Congress in the Essex district; Mr. B. W. Throckmorton, of Jersey City, and all were received with marks of favor. Mr. Throckmorton's speech was specially interesting.

An enthusiastic meeting assembled at Belleville, N. J., on Wednesday evening, under the auspices of the Garfield and Arthur club. An audience of over 1,200 was present. The meeting was addressed by the Hon. C. H. Kitchel, of New-York; Major F. M. Clarke, of Iowa, and Gen. J. G. Foster. Stirring campaign songs were rendered by the quartet of the Central Campaign Club Chorus.

BOSTON'S BIRTHDAY FESTIVAL.

PREPARING FOR A GRAND CELEBRATION—A MEETING IN FANEUIL HALL.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—The arrangements for the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Boston were completed this afternoon, and, with a fair day, the celebration to-morrow promises to equal any of the city's previous efforts in commemorating memorable events. All day the city has been filling up with strangers from all parts of the country and from Canada and the provinces, and to-night every hotel is full to overflowing. In many public houses the servants have been provided with sleeping accommodations outside their own rooms, which have been refurnished for guests. In addition, cots have been placed in every available place. Late this afternoon many decorations along the route of the procession were completed, giving to the city a holiday appearance. Others will be put up in the morning, and by the time of the moving of the procession all public buildings and buildings of historic memory, together with private houses, will wear a gala appearance. A statue of Gov. Winthrop was placed in position this afternoon in Scollay-square.

As a part of the commemoration of the event, there was an immense gathering in Faneuil Hall this evening. The hall was handsomely decorated with flags and bunting, with the names of the present Mayor and former Mayors placed at equal distances around the balcony. Among the prominent persons present were Mayor Prince, the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Secretary of State Evarts, Attorney-General Devens, Senator Hoar, Lieut.-Gov. Weston, ex-Govs. Boutwell and Bullock, Congressmen Russell and Morse, Gov. Van Zandt and staff, of Rhode Island, Gov. Natt Head, of New-Hampshire; Mayors Gillan, of Montreal; Mackintosh, of Ottawa; W. Courtenay, of Charleston, S. C.; Kelly, of Worcester; Ray, of St. John, New-Brunswick; Doyle, of Providence, and the Mayors of Holyoke, New-Bedford, and Fall River. In addition, members of both branches of the City Government were present as escorts. The guests were welcomed to the city by Mayor Prince, and in reply short speeches were made by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Mayor Courtenay, of Charleston; Mayor Mackintosh, of Ottawa; Secretary Evarts, Attorney-General Devens, and others. At the conclusion of the meeting the guests were taken in charge by the members of the City Government, and escorted to their quarters. The grand procession which will begin to move at noon to-morrow will occupy three hours and a half in passing a given point. The trades display will be the greatest ever known in this city. Among the features will be a ship of state carrying 38 young women, escorted by a regiment of the male employes of prominent business houses of the city. The original Franklin printing-press; a grand display representing the life of the North American Indian; a representation of the six mechanical powers—the lever, inclined plane, wheel and axle, screw, pulley, and wedge; fire engines of ancient build, and engines of the latest pattern, and sewing-machines and musical organs with the process of manufacture and operation will be prominent in the line of march, while the military and civic display will be greater than has ever been known before in Boston. It is estimated that half a million people will throng the city's thoroughfares to witness the scenes.

FILLING A PAUPER'S GRAVE

A BELGIAN BARON'S DEATH AMONG CONVICTS.

THE REMARKABLE STORY TOLD BY MRS. DE LAURIE—THE BELGIAN CONSUL AND THE POLICE ENGAGED IN INVESTIGATING IT.

Mr. Charles Mali, the Belgian Consul, resident in this City, has been engaged, with the assistance of Detective Thomas Adams, of the Central Office, for several days past in endeavoring to establish the identity of a convict who died recently in the Penitentiary Hospital on Blackwell's Island. It is claimed that the convict was connected with one of the wealthiest families in Belgium. He is said to have been Baron Herman de Reiffenberg, whose family reside in Brussels, and are known throughout Europe for their wealth and high connections. The case was brought to the attention of Mr. Mali by a woman known as Mrs. Annie De Laurie, who claims to be the widow of the deceased Baron. Mrs. De Laurie is an Irishwoman, and although in extreme poverty bears yet the traces of the beauty which in her youth captivated the Baron and resulted in their marriage.

The story as related by this woman is interesting. Fifteen years ago, she said, Baron Herman de Reiffenberg came to this country from Belgium after a serious quarrel with his family. The cause of this quarrel she never learned, as the Baron was very reticent about his family matters, and the reasons which led him to abandon his home and come to this country. When he arrived here he was well supplied with funds, and brought with him letters of introduction which gained him access to the households of some of the best families in the Metropolis. He then traveled through the country, stopping at the best hotels, and spending his money lavishly. On returning to this City, he made the acquaintance of his wife, who was then Annie Sweeney, and who was at that time employed as a domestic by a family he was in the habit of visiting. Their marriage followed. This was 12 years ago. At the marriage the Baron dropped his title and family name and assumed the name of Louis de Laurie, by which he was known until his death. The reason he gave his wife for assuming the name of De Laurie was that he did not wish his family to know that he was married, and that he wanted to so completely cancel his identity that they could never trace him out.

With his wife, De Laurie made a tour of the United States, still living upon the money he had brought with him to this country. He became very much dissipated, and his wife also took to drink. They had one child, a boy, now nearly 11 years old. They soon spent the remnant of his fortune. Mrs. De Laurie was then compelled to work to support her husband and her son. They lived for a number of years in a small room in the tenement-house No. 38 Mulberry-street, in the midst of a colony of ignorant Italians. The ignorance of their neighbors was put to good account by the Baron, who was a man of unusual intelligence, well educated, and a clever linguist. He became the medium through which the correspondence between the Italians and their friends was carried on. In this way he assisted in the support of the family, the Italians paying him liberally for writing their letters.

Until last Summer the De Laurie family lived in the Mulberry-street tenement. On the 11th of June last De Laurie went out in the morning and failed to return. His wife became alarmed, and instituted a search for him. The Police records were scrutinized and the hospitals and the Morgue were visited, but no trace of the missing man was obtained. Mrs. De Laurie believed that her husband had either deserted her, or, disgusted with his miserable surroundings, had put an end to his existence. During the early part of the present month she read in one of the City newspapers that a convict registered as Harry Howard, alias De Laurie, had died at the penitentiary hospital. At the Morgue she identified the remains of the dead convict as those of her husband.

She learned that her husband had been arrested on June 11 for petty larceny. He gave the name of Harry Howard, and under that name was convicted at the Court of Special Sessions, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the penitentiary. On the 1st of September he was taken sick, and died in the hospital on the 3d inst. Before his death he gave the hospital authorities his name as Louis De Laurie, and the address of his wife. A notice of his death was sent to her, but she never received it. His death was due to consumption. De Laurie was 46 years of age at the time of his death. As his wife was too poor to have the remains decently buried they were interred in a pauper grave in the City cemetery. She determined if possible to have them exhumed and sent to his native land for interment. For this purpose she called on the Belgian Consul and told him the remarkable story given above.

Mr. Mali was at first inclined to doubt the woman's statement, but she was so earnest and seemed so well fortified with facts that he advised her to call on Mr. Alphonse De Brakeleer, the President of the Belgian Society, and enlist his sympathies in her cause. Mr. De Brakeleer had known the Baron de Reiffenberg in Brussels, and had also seen him in this country, and he at once promised the woman all the assistance in his power. Mr. De Brakeleer said that the Baron had called on him several times in this country, and had applied to him for relief. He had contributed from the funds of the society to his support until he found that the Baron was fast becoming a chronic beggar, when he refused to help him longer. Mr. De Brakeleer was so impressed with Mrs. De Laurie's story that, with the consent of Mr. Mali, he called on Inspector Byrnes on Monday last and asked for the assistance of an experienced detective to assist him in making an investigation. Detective Adams was detailed. He has not yet concluded his labors, and both Mr. Mali and Mr. Brakeleer are waiting for his report. Meanwhile, Mr. Mali is making an investigation through one of the attachés of the Consulate.

TIDINGS OF MARINE LOSS.

WRECKS AND ACCIDENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—It is reported from Kertch, under date of Sept. 15, that the Belgian steamer Ferdinand von der Taelen, Capt. Flaherty, is ashore on the mud, but will probably float after partially discharging her cargo. The steamer was last reported at Taganrog, Aug. 26, for the United States.

The Italian bark Lorenzo Campodonico, Capt. Campodonico, from New-York Aug. 14, for Glasgow, has put into Queenstown with her spars damaged.

The Italian bark Stefanino, Capt. Genta, from Baltimore Aug. 18, for Rouen, is ashore in the Bay of the River Seine, full of water. The crew was saved.

The British bark Midas, Capt. McKenzie, from Amsterdam Aug. 28, for New-York, has been spoken, and reported that she had been damaged by a collision.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 16.—The British steamer Lizzie English, Capt. Robinson, from Liverpool for New-York, has put in here with her cargo of iron shifted. She experienced terrific weather and lost her boats. One of the crew was lost overboard.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 16.—Capt. Johnson, of the schooner Magic, at this port, from Georges, reports, Sunday morning last, latitude 41° 40', longitude 66° 20', boarded the British schooner Maggie Blanche, before reported abandoned. The wreck was also boarded by the crew of the schooner William E. Terry, who took her in tow and started for this port. Tuesday morning the Magic passed the Terry with the Maggie Blanche in tow, lying over on her side, and moving slowly.

PANAMA, Sept. 7.—The steamer Clyde, which arrived at Aspinwall from New-York on the night of the 2d inst., reports that on Aug. 27 she encountered a severe gale from the south-east, and was compelled to lay to 28 hours. Her port guard aft and cabin bulkhead were slightly damaged.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, Sept. 16.—The Swedish bark Saga, Capt. Silversparre, from Liverpool, for Chatham, New-Brunswick, with a cargo of salt, went ashore Wednesday on a reef off Escuminac Point, Northumberland County, and is likely to prove a total loss. She had no pilot on board.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—A dispatch from Empire City, Oregon, says: "The steamer Quickstep went ashore yesterday morning, during a thick fog, at the mouth of the Coquille River, and is supposed to be a total wreck. No lives were lost."

GILMER'S ASSAILANTS ACQUITTED.

DE KALB, Miss., Sept. 16.—Argument in the case against Virgil and Houston Gully for killing Gilmer began at 9 o'clock this morning. The argument for the State was opened by the Hon. H. H. Ware, of Jackson, Miss., who made as fair and forcible a presentation of the prosecution's case as was possible to be made. He said the proof against Houston was not so overwhelming as that against Virgil, and in presenting the case against the latter he argued that the witnesses for the defense ought not to be believed. S. M. Meek and Thomas H. Woods argued the case in behalf of the defense. District Attorney Thomas S. Ford closed the case for the State with a review of the arguments for the defense. The trial has proceeded quietly. The only thing of fresh interest to those attending the trial is a letter received by Henry J. Gully, postmarked and dated Goshen, N. Y., threatening death to him unless he leaves Kemper County, and pledging the "honor and bravery of the young men of the North to avenge the death of Chisolm by wiping out the entire Gully crowd." At 1 P. M. the jury returned with a verdict of not guilty.

A DOVER MERCHANT DISAPPEARS.

NO TRACE OF WALTER H. SKELLENGER AFTER COMING TO NEW-YORK.

DOVER, N. J., Sept. 16.—Walter H. Skellenger, a young merchant doing business in Blackwell-street, the principal business thoroughfare of this city, has mysteriously disappeared to the great alarm of his wife and friends. He came to Dover last Spring from Chester, N. J., and opened a large hat and gentlemen's furnishing goods store in Blackwell-street, near the corner of Maple. He was accompanied by his young wife, to whom he had been married a little over a year. He was attentive to business, and soon commanded a large trade. Last Monday he went to New-York for the purpose of purchasing some goods for the Fall trade, promising to return by noon. He did not return, and Tuesday his wife telegraphed for his brother and father. When Mr. Skellenger started from Dover he said he should call on C. B. Lasell, of No. 399 Broadway, New-York. Mr. Lasell came to Dover yesterday and stated that the missing man called at his store at 10 o'clock Monday morning and from there started down town. That was the last he had seen of him. This morning the father of the missing merchant started for New-York, where he will employ a detective to look him up. Mrs. Skellenger, who is much worried and excited by the unaccountable disappearance of her husband, went to her father's house in Boonton to-day. As there is no cause known for Mr. Skellenger's disappearance, foul play of some kind is suspected.

HUNTERS IN PIKE COUNTY.

FLOCKING TO PENNSYLVANIA TO HUNT PHEASANTS—THE SEASON FOR DEER.

MILFORD, Penn., Sept. 16.—The season for shooting pheasants in Pennsylvania opened yesterday, and as Pike County is one of the best hunting districts in the northern part of the State, several prominent shots from New-York and elsewhere have arrived and started for the hunting grounds. Edward Cahill, of New-York, a noted shot, who has doubtless bagged a larger number of birds within the past five years than any other Metropolitan sportsman who visits Pike County, is here and started out early yesterday. Several other well-known shots from New-York will spend several days gunning. Although the forest fires that raged so severely throughout much of the best hunting districts during the early part of the Summer destroyed many eggs, hunters living in the remote districts report these birds unusually plentiful. While this is the fact, gunners will find it rather disagreeable to hunt this Fall, for the reason that trespass notices are numerous, and conspicuously posted almost everywhere. If hunters pay no attention to these notices of warning, it is safe to say that many birds will be secured.

The season for shooting deer will Open Oct. 1 and close Nov. 30. In 1878 a special law was passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature, prohibiting the killing of deer in Pike County for a period of three years. This law caused much dissatisfaction, particularly among that class residing in the forests, who make a livelihood by killing deer during the Winter season. After much difficulty, this law was repealed in 1879. That part of the law prohibiting the pursuing of deer with dogs, however, still holds good. This game, for which Pike County is widely celebrated, is said to be unusually abundant this Fall; therefore a successful season is predicted.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 16.—An explosion of sulphur occurred this morning at Richard Heckscher & Co.'s Kohinoor Colliery, near Shenandoah, by which Richard Fraize, inside foreman; John Hargraves, fire boss, and William Manuels, Dennis Coogan, and John Coogan, miners, were seriously, and Frank Temple, a miner, slightly, burned. The men have all been taken out of the mine, except John Coogan, who is supposed to be dead.

PATERSON, Sept. 16.—Miss Annie and Miss Carrie Burpee opened a millinery store at No. 283 Main-street, two or three weeks ago. The show-window of plate glass is inclosed by glass doors on the inside. Gas was escaping there all day, and to-night, when Miss Carrie lighted the store, there was an explosion that sent her whirling backward, blew the whole window out, and filled the store with flames. Miss Burpee was badly burned on the face, neck, shoulders, and hands. Two young ladies, Mary Condon and Maggie Fay, were looking into the window when the explosion occurred, and both were hurled across the sidewalk into the street and badly cut by fragments of glass. Miss Condon's face was greatly disfigured. One of her eyes is perhaps lost. She was taken to the hospital. Miss Fay was injured by the concussion, causing hemorrhage in the head. It was at first supposed that she was dangerously hurt, but at 10 o'clock she was much better. The store was much damaged and the stock wrecked. The store is owned by A. B. Woodruff; loss, $500; insured. The Misses Burpee are insured for $1,000, which is probably the total loss.

SOUTH AMBOY, N. J., Sept. 16.—In the inquest on the body of Winters, the engineer of the tug White Fawn, who died from injuries received in the explosion on Sept. 9, it was found that the tug was owned by a widow in New-York and had been condemned 10 years ago. It was proved that the accident did not happen through the carelessness of the deceased engineer or the fireman, Scanlon, but that the boat was unfit for service. The critical condition of Fireman Scanlon changed for the better last night, and there is now some hope of his recovery.

GENERAL RAILWAY NOTES.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 16.—The *Mail*, the Government organ, has the following special dispatch from London: "The reports hitherto cabled to Canada of the success of the Pacific Railway negotiations were premature, and the allegations that they had been broken off were entirely without foundation. An article in the London *Times*, stating that the mission of the Canadian Ministers had proved successful, was also premature, and there was no truth in the alleged terms of the contract. To-day (Sept. 15) the Ministers have concluded a contract for constructing and working the road with capitalists of London, Paris, and America, subject to the approval of the Dominion Parliament. No details are given, but there is the best authority for saying that the negotiations are absolutely complete, and that Parliament will be put in possession of the fullest particulars before it is asked to commit the Dominion to the contract."

ALBANY, Sept. 16.—Articles of association of the Catskill Mountain Railroad Company were filed this morning. The road is to commence at some convenient point in the village of Catskill and run thence by the most direct and feasible route by way of the vicinity of Leeds and the toll-gate on Catskill Mountain turnpike road, and terminate at or near Palenville. The length of the road is estimated at 12 miles. The capital stock is $100,000, divided into 1,000 shares of $100 each. The affairs of the company are to be managed by a board of 13 Directors, and the company to continue for 100 years. The subscribers to the capital stock are all residents of Catskill.

PANAMA, Sept. 16.—The work on the Costa Rica Railroad, from the capital, San José, to the Atlantic, is proceeding satisfactorily.

A HUGE BED OF SALT.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 16.—The Dickson Manufacturing Company of this city has received a large order for machinery to be used in the development of the extensive salt mine of the American Salt Company at New-Iberia, La. This wonderful salt deposit is said to be 300 feet thick, and extends under an area of 114 acres. It lies at a depth of 100 feet from the surface, and it is proposed to mine it much after the manner of anthracite. A shaft will be sunk and supplied with hoisting machinery, and a grinding apparatus will be put up for the purpose of reducing the crystal blocks to the proper fineness necessary for market. The salt bed is said to be the greatest in the world, and it will be developed by a company of which Mr. Gustave Ranger, of New-York, is President. The farm of the well-known actor Joseph Jefferson adjoins the territory under which the 300-foot salt vein extends.

ST. JULIEN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—St. Julien had a narrow escape at Kalamazoo last night, the car on which he was traveling, with two attendants, being ditched at that point by a misplaced switch. Luckily he landed on his feet and was not hurt.

PHILADELPHIA NOMINATIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—The following nominations were made by the Republican Conventions to-day, without opposition: Judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 3—Thomas K. Finletter; Coroner—Dr. W. S. Janney; District Attorney—George S. Graham; City Controller—Joel Cook.

DEATH OF AN OLD ENGRAVER.

Joseph A. Adams, one of the old engravers of New-York, died yesterday at the residence of his nephew, James S. Adams, at Morristown, N. J., aged 79 years. Mr. Adams was connected with the Harper Brothers' establishment many years ago, and prepared the engravings for the "Harper's Family Illustrated Bible," which gave that publication a wide reputation. The funeral will take place from Mr. Adams's residence this afternoon.

A slight fire occurred yesterday afternoon in the office of the Hon. J. H. Stairs, at the foot of Whitehall-street, caused by the ignition of some waste paper under the flooring. The fire was quickly extinguished, and the damage will not exceed $100.

Hub Punch is pronounced delicious and eminently suitable for banquets and festive occasions. Taken hot or cold.—*Exchange.*

THE WORK OF ONE SCALE.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company use FAIRBANKS'S SCALES at all points for weighing the immense tonnage which passes over their line. The scale now in use at Packerton, Penn., was placed in position July, 1878, and has been in constant use ever since. The gross tonnage passing over it during this time, as shown upon the books, is over 38,000,000 tons. The scale is 128 feet long, and has a capacity of over 100 tons. Some idea of the immense amount of work done on this single scale may be learned from this: That the coal tonnage comes from the Wyoming, Mahanoy, Hazleton, and Beaver Meadow Divisions. Recently, in one day, 49 coal trains bound East were received and weighed. The number of loaded cars was 5,200, and, if coupled together, they would reach over 18 miles. The gross weight of these cars which passed over this one FAIRBANKS'S SCALE during the day was nearly 50,000 tons. More work is done upon this track scale than upon any other in the world.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

PALMER'S LOTION, the wonderful Eye Medicine. Once used, a lasting friend is secured. At druggists. Depot, No. 376 Pearl-st.—*Advertisement.*

ASK YOUR druggist for PALMER'S INVISIBLE, the most charming of all Face Powders. No. 376 Pearl-st.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains: Better News from Maine; The Knavery in Indiana; Harmony in the Bay State; North State Party Feuds; A Stirring Address by the Hon. E. W. Stoughton; A Great Hotel Planned; War in the South Seas; Cruise of the Fish-hawk; Preparing for November; Moslem and Christian; The Latest Foreign News; All the General News; Letters from Our Correspondents at Home and Abroad; Editorial Articles on Current Events; Current Literature, and other interesting reading matter, and full Financial and Commercial Reports.

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The Health of the Entire System depends upon the digestion and a regular habit of body, functions materially assisted by MILK OF MAGNESIA.

Surf Hotel, Fire Island. Open to Sept. 25. Hay fever and malaria cured.

"Alderney Brand."
BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK.

MARRIED.

FERGUSON—NIXON.—In this City, Sept. 15, by the Rev. Dr. Chapman, Mr. WM. E. FERGUSON to Mrs. ELIZABETH NIXON, all of New-York City.

FISHER—BROWNING.—On Wednesday, Sept. 15, at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., by the Rev. Geo. S. Hare, D. D., CARRIE C. BROWNING and IRVING R. FISHER, both of New-York City.

HENDERSON—HEIDENHEIM.—At No. 373 Washington-av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., by the Rev. John C. Bacchus, RICHARD HENDERSON, of London, England, to GERTRUDE PAULINE, daughter of H. Heidenheim.

PINKNEY—SWANN.—On Tuesday, Sept. 14, 1880, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. A. H. Partridge, HENRIETTA SWANN to J. HENRY PINKNEY, Jr., of New-York.

REDMOND—BULKLEY.—At Calvary Church, Thursday, the 16th inst., by the Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D., ROLAND REDMOND to HELEN CLARK, daughter of Edward H. Bulkley, Esq.

TRIPPE—LYDE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Newark, N. J., JOS. E. TRIPPE, Jr., to ISABELLA, daughter of Thos. K. Lyde. No cards.

TYNDALE—WEST.—At Manitou, Col., Sept. 2, 1880, the Rev. W. D. Westervelt officiating, JULIUS H. TYNDALE, M. D., of Manitou, to MARY L. WEST, daughter of the late Joseph West, of New-York City. No cards.

DIED.

ADAMS.—On Thursday morning, Sept. 16, JOSEPH A. ADAMS, of this City, in the 79th year of his age.

Funeral services at the residence of James S. Adams, Morristown, N. J., Friday, 17th, 1 P. M. Interment at Bernardsville, N. J.

BLACK.—At Matawan, N. J., Sept. 15, GEORGE C. BLACK, son of Edward Black, in the 21st year of his age.

Funeral on Saturday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, Matawan.

BRADY.—At Bayport, Long Island, Sept. 14, WARREN PENNOYER, son of Warren and Catharine P. Brady, aged 27 years.

Funeral service at the residence of his parents, No. 2,075 5th-av., corner 126th-st., Friday, Sept. 17, at 2:30 P. M.

BROWNING.—On Thursday, Sept. 16, after a painful illness, FREDERIC WILLIAM BROWNING, in the 24th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 39 3d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, at 1 P. M.

HEITMANN.—At West Haven, Conn., Tuesday, Sept. 14, LUCY ETHVALIA, infant daughter of Adrian C. and Adda H. Heitmann, aged 5 months and 28 days.

HOBART.—On Thursday, the 16th of September, suddenly, JAMES F. HOBART, in the 80th year of his age. Funeral at Cincinnati.

HOLMES.—On the 16th inst., at her late residence, No. 131 West 50th-st., BELLE S., wife of Joshua Holmes, aged 26 years.

Services and interment at Pittsburg, Penn., on Saturday, the 18th inst.

LE BOUTILLIER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 15, at East Hampton, Long Island, THOMAS LE BOUTILLIER, from Bright's disease, in the 66th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 50 East 25th-st., on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

RANDOLPH.—At San Francisco, on Sunday, Sept. 12, OBADIAH W. F. RANDOLPH, formerly of this City, in the 66th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SPENCER.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Mrs. E. A. SPENCER, died Sept. 15, aged 36 years.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 540 Adams-av., on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock.

THOMPSON.—Lost at sea, on Friday, the 10th inst., Capt. WILLIAM HYSLOP THOMPSON, aged 40 years, son of Capt. W. C. Thompson, of this City.

WILKINS.—At West Chester, on Tuesday, Sept. 14, DIANA WILKINS, aged 88 years.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday from the Presbyterian Church, Throgg's Neck, at 2 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MITCHELL, VANCE & CO.,
Offer new designs in
GAS FIXTURES,
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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 18, 1880, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Wyoming, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 12 M., for Europe, by steam-ship Bothnia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France must be specially addressed,) and at 1 P. M., for France direct, by steam-ship Labrador, via Havre; on Thursday, at 11 A. M., for Germany, France, &c., by steam-ship Lessing, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed,) and at 12 M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of Brussels, via Queenstown; on Saturday, at 11 A. M., for Germany, &c., by steam-ship Main, via Southampton and Bremen, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed,) and at 1 P. M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, and at 1 P. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Britannic, via Queenstown. The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Porto Rico leave New-York Sept. 12 and 15. The mails for Newfoundland leave New-York Sept. 15. The mails for Hayti leave New-York Sept. 15. The mails for Jamaica, Greytown, Savanilla, &c., leave New-York Sept. 18. The mails for Havana and West Indies leave New-York Sept. 16. The mails for Venezuela and Curaçoa leave New-York Sept. 19. The mails for Belize and Bay Islands leave New-York Sept. 19. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Sept. 20. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco Sept. 26.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1880.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.
GLEANINGS FROM A LITERARY LIFE. By Prof. FRANCIS BOWEN, of Harvard University. 1 vol., 8vo. $2.

II.
ARMY LIFE IN RUSSIA. By F. V. GREENE, Lieutenant of Engineers U. S. A., late Attaché to the U. S. Legation at St. Petersburg, and author of "The Russian Army and its Campaigns in Turkey in 1877-78." 1 vol., 12mo. $1 50.

III.
A JOLLY FELLOWSHIP. By FRANK R. STOCKTON, author of "Rudder Grange." Illustrated. 1 vol., 12mo, extra cloth. $1 50.

PUBLISHED SEPT. 9:

IV.
OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING THE SCRIPTURE ŒCONOMY OF THE TRINITY AND COVENANT OF REDEMPTION. By JONATHAN EDWARDS. With Introduction and Appendix by Prof. EGBERT C. SMYTH, D. D., of Andover Theological Seminary. 1 vol., 12mo. $1.

V.
THE GRANDISSIMES; A STORY OF CREOLE LIFE. By GEORGE W. CABLE, author of "Old Creole Days." 1 vol., 12mo. $1 50.

VI.
THE RISE OF THE MACEDONIAN EMPIRE. A new volume in the *Epochs of Ancient History*. By A. M. CURTEIS, M. A. 1 vol., 16mo, with Maps and Plans. $1.

*** These books are for sale by all booksellers, or will be sent prepaid upon receipt of price by

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.
GREEN'S ENGLISH PEOPLE.
CONCLUDING VOLUME.
History of the English People. By JOHN RICHARD GREEN. Vol. IV. *The Revolution—1683-1760. Modern England—1760-1815.* With Three Maps. 8vo, Cloth, $2 50.

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A work that most students of history may turn to with advantage, and that will be almost sure to take rank among the great classics of our literature.—*Globe, London.*

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WILL BE HELD AT THE
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FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 17.
SENATOR CONKLING
WILL SPEAK, AND
THE HONORABLE HAMILTON FISH
WILL PRESIDE.
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The Directors of the Academy of Music require admission to be by ticket only.

Tickets may be obtained at the head-quarters of the club,

NO. 1 WEST 24TH-ST.

THE "BOYS IN BLUE" OF THE FIFTEENTH Assembly District will assemble at the head-quarters, No. 263 West 34th-st., THIS EVENING, Sept. 17, at 7 o'clock sharp, for parade. By order,
GEO. H. DURENBERRY, Colonel commanding.
JOHN W. DICK, Acting Adjutant.

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Thursday, Sept. 16, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Flour, bbls	11,000	Tobacco, hhds	50
Wheat, bushels	125,000	Tobacco, pkgs	1,000
Corn, bushels	14,000	Cotton, bales	2,000
Oats, bushels	1,000	Cotton-seed, bbls	500
Barley, bushels	1,000	Cotton-seed, sacks	7,161
Rye, bushels	1,000	Leather, sides	1,000
Malt, bushels	7,000	Cheese, pkgs	2,000
Peas, bushels	400	Beef, tcs	100
Pork, bbls	1,000	Beef, hhds	500
Lard, tcs	1,000	Beef, pkgs	4,000
Lard, pkgs	7,000	Provisions, value	$300
Tallow, pkgs	500	Leather, sides	1,000
Stearine, pkgs	500	Cheese, pkgs	2,000
Oil-cake, pkgs	1,000	Eggs, pkgs	1,000
Ore, pigs	1,000	Pig Iron, tons	500
Ore, bbls	1,000	Spelter, slabs	1,000

ASHES—Pots, none of sale; quoted at $4 50@$4 60; Pearls, $5 75@$6 25.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour practically dull in all from the 15th. Wheat, 2@3c. lower, with Corn, 1@2c. lower, and Oats, 1@2c. lower, with Rye and Barley steady.

CANDLES—Inactive; quoted as before.

COAL—All sorts demand noted, with values quoted strong, especially for Anthracite.

COFFEE—Dull at former figures; 400 bags Cuba sold on private terms.

COTTON—A brisk business has been again reported in the way of options, which have been generally settled, closing at an advance of about 8@9 points. Early delivery sold with a moderate call & an improvement of 1-16c. with Middling Uplands, for prompt delivery, of 314 bales, have been purchased by spinners. Low Middling quoted at 11 3-16@11c.; Strict Low Middling, 11 5-16@11 7-16c.; Middling, 11 11-16@11c.; Fair at 12c. Sales for spot and delivery, sales have been reported to-day of 1,800 bales, including 1,000 bales of Middling, for spinning, at 11 11-16c. Sales of the week have been 16,191 bales, and thus far this week, 61,795 bales, against 50,296 bales last year (the corresponding week), and since Sept. 1, 1880, 1,000,000 bales, against 78,302 bales, same time last year (preceding Cotton year). Consolidated exports (five days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 32,776 bales; to the Continent, 1,000 bales; to France, 4,326 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 184,370 bales. Stock in New-York, 83,916 bales.

Option Sales To-day.			
Months.	Bales.	Prices.	
September	27,300	11.8@11.27	
October	41,900	11.09@11.19	
November	42,800	10.93@11.05	
December	16,900	10.96@11.10	
January	36,000	11.10@11.20	
February	11,200	11.21@11.30	
March	8,700	11.31@11.40	
April	3,100	11.42@11.50	
May	100	11.50@	

Transferable orders issued at 11.50.

Closing Prices on Options.		
Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
September	11.12@11.24	11.1@
October	11.10@11.18	11.15@11.16
November	11.04@11.06	11.03@11.05
December	11.02@11.03	11.07@11.08
January	11.14@11.15	11.18@
February	11.23@11.24	11.26@11.28
March	11.32@11.34	11.40@11.42
April	11.60@11.65	11.62@11.65

Yesterday's Averages on Options.		
September	11.18	January 11.24
October	11.16	February 11.29
November	10.93	March 11.37
December	10.99	April 11.56

FERTILIZERS—A fair jobbing trade reported at firm prices.

FISH—Generally firm within our previous range. Demand fair.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair request, chiefly for home use, at generally full prices, on comparatively moderate offerings. Export purchases have been less extensive, and mainly of Winter Wheat grades, specially for the West Indies. Sales have been reported, on our basis, of 21,000 bbls of all grades, included in the reported sales were equal to 1,400 bbls Low Extras, for shipment, within the range of $3 85@$4 10 for poor to very choice; mainly at $4 00@$4 10 for good to fancy; $3 85@$4 00 for Minnesota Patents, and $4 50@$5 00 for City Mills Extra, including West India grades, at $5@$5 25 for fair to fancy; $5 25@$5 50 for fancy City Mills, and $5 50@$6 50 for fancy City Mills Patents, and South American brands at $5 75@$7 50 for fair to strictly fancy, and very poor to strictly fancy family brands at $8 50@$9 25, (3,000 bbls Superfine reported on private terms), and Winter Wheat Extra of City Mill product, for Europe, at $4 25@$5, as to quality, and Winter Wheat Patents at $5@$6 for very good to very fancy trade and family; Extras at $3 50@$3 75; 1,100 bbls Brandywine and Wisconsin clear, on the basis of $3 75@$4 for inferior to fancy; mainly at $3 50@$3 60; 2,700 bbls Rye Flour, in fair request, at $4 25@$4 50 for very poor to very choice, mostly at $4 35@$4 50; 1,400 bbls Corn Meal, at from $3 50@$3 55 for very inferior to fancy, and up to $3 80 for very fancy, mainly at $3 60@$3 65; 2,000 bbls Western Corn Meal, at $3 60@$3 65 for very inferior seconds to very choice family brands, mostly at $3 60@$3 65 for straight Extras, (the latter for choice); 1,000 bbls Brandywine, within $3 50@$3 55; and at $3 60@$3 65 for good to about choice family Extras; inferior seconds were at $4 25@$4 35; 700 bbls Winter Wheat Patent Extras, (some of the latter for export), at $5 50 as an extreme, mostly at $5 75@$7 75); 750 bbls Superfine; some at $3 75@$3 85 for very poor to very choice Spring; also, 1,000 bbls Minnesota Patents, at $5 50; Wheat, mostly at $3 50@$3; 2,950 bbls Rye Flour at $2 35@$3 10 for very poor to choice Spring; 2,000 bushels rye meal at $3 25; Buckwheat Flour, at $2 25@$2 50 for very fancy Western; (the Winter Wheat product mainly at $2 85@$3 35) unsound and Soft Flour at from $2 25@$2 75; mostly Extras at $2 25@$2 50; fair, demand principally for export; 1,000 bbls fall Rye Flour, $3 25@$3 50, sold, in lots, chiefly Extras, at $3 50@$3 75 for fair to very choice, mostly at $3 25@$3 50; Rye Flour, mostly Extras, at $3 25@$3 50; 400 bbls Buckwheat Flour, at $2 25@$2 50; 1,000 bbls Indian, mainly inferior to choice Southern State, at $4 00@$4 20, and very choice to fancy at $4 25@$4 35; Corn-meal, mainly at $3 25@$3 30 for City Mills; with Brandywine quoted at $3 25; ordinary to very good Yellow Western at $3 10@$3 20, and very choice to very fancy Jersey at $3 25@$3 30; Rye Flour, 1,200 bbls, of which 1,000 bbls Brandywine at $3 25.

Corn-meal, in bags, selling to a fair aggregate, including coarse City within the range of 90c.@$1 05 as to quality; No. 1 Brandywine, 90c., from the mills, and sifted at 97c.@98c.; Bolted White quoted at $1 12@$1 25, the latter for very choice, and up to $1 40 for very fancy (kiln-dried at $1 25@$1 30); Coarse Meal, as low as $1 12@$1 15; Bolted Yellow at $1 10@$1 20, (400 bags went as low as $1 10.)

WHEAT—Speculation was made in the upward movement in WHEAT, in the earliest dealings to-day, the favorite grades of Western spring been again advanced about 1@2c. a bushel, in instances even more—on light offerings. Later, the tone was more from speculative control. Western reports were of a stimulating tone. A reaction soon occurred, as the disposition to sell became more marked than the call, even on speculative account, discovered perceptibly, leading to a loss on the options on Winter Wheat of to-day, in a measure; options on No. 2 red, during much of the afternoon, were nominally lower, rather more firmness was noted, on some revival of demand from the speculative interest, but the market ground out a dull close. The Millers and Exporters have been operating with reserve, the former have paid higher prices claimed for prompt delivery, and the exporters have complained of the excess freight market working against the outward movement. Cable advices were also deadened less encouraging. Spring Wheat at a further slight advance, and offered with much less freedom, checking business, though a fair demand was noted. Sales have been reported of 1,793,000 bushels, of which 540,000 bushels, for prompt delivery, including 300,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 08@$1 08½, mostly about, at $1 08¾, (old car lots as low as $1 08,) closing at $1 08¼, (against $1 07¾@$1 08 last evening); 200,000 bushels, October options, at $1 07¾@$1 08, closing at $1 07¾, (against $1 07¾ bid last evening); 56,000 bushels No. 2 Spring, November options, at $1 05@$1 05¼, closing at $1 05¼, (against $1 05 bid last evening); 56,000 bushels No. 2 Spring, October options, at $1 05@$1 05¼, closing at $1 05¼, (against $1 05 bid last evening); 1,000,000 bushels Winter Red, for November, at $1 09@$1 09¼, closing at $1 09¼, (against $1 09 bid last evening); 1,000,000 bushels, October options, at $1 09@$1 09¼, closing at $1 09¼, (against $1 09 yesterday); 480,000 bushels do. November options, at $1 09@$1 10¼, closing at $1 09¾; 1,000,000 bushels, October options, at $1 09@$1 10¼; 1,600 bushels do., steamer grade, at $1 04@$1 05; 21,000 bushels No. 3 Red at $1 04@$1 05; 38,000 bushels Amber, mainly at $1 07@$1 08; 18,000 bushels, mainly at $1 08@$1 08½; 5,000 bushels Chiefly at $1 08; 75,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, choice old crop, (Miller's wanted to-day at $1 07 in store, or at $1 08¼ afloat, and offered to-day at $1 07¾ in store, or $1 08 afloat); 100,000 bushels do., new crop, at $1 07, afloat, with No. 3 Spring quoted at 98c.@$1; 2,000 bushels mixed Spring at 90c.@95c.

CORN—Has been quoted generally weaker for prompt delivery, receding about ½c. a bushel, and in the option line also yielding slightly, on a livelier movement in spot prices, and a fair demand for export purchases. Sales have been reported of 606,000 bushels, (of which 204,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2, regular inspection, early delivery, about 230,000 bushels, afloat, 51c.@51½c.; 16,000 bushels placed early at 51½c.; closing at 51c.; New-York No. 2, regular inspection, early delivery, about 230,000 bushels, afloat, 51c.@51½c.; 16,000 bushels placed early at 51½c.; closing at 51c.; New-York No. 2, regular inspection, early delivery, about 120

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
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BRITANNIC.....Wednesday, Sept. 29, 10 A. M.
GERMANIC.....Wednesday, Sept. 29, 2 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....Wednesday, Oct. 6, 10 A. M.
GERMANIC.....Wednesday, Oct. 6, 2 P. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in speed, carrying the mail between Queenstown and New York, rooms are amidships, where the motion is least felt, and are furnished with every degree of comfort. Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $30.
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JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
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Pier (new) Pier No. 38 North River, foot of King-st.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 21, 7 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Oct. 5, 6 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 12, 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Oct. 19, 10 A. M.
These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with all the modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. Saloon, Amidships, Staterooms, Smoking-room, Library, Piano, and Music, on upper deck. Steerage, Forward, Amidships, and Aft, on main deck. Cabin passage, $80 and $100; Steerage, $30 and $35.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES HENDERSON, No. 7 Bowling Green.

RED STAR LINE.

BELGIAN ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
The splendid steamers of this line will sail as follows:
Vaderland.....Saturday, Sept. 18, 10 A. M.
Belgenland.....Saturday, Sept. 25, 10 A. M.
Rhynland.....Saturday, Oct. 2, 10 A. M.
Saloons, Staterooms, Smoking-rooms, and Bathrooms amidships. Second cabin accommodations unequaled. Staterooms all on Main Deck.
For freight, cattle, sheep, or pigs carried.
First Cabin, $75 and upwards; Second Cabin, $35; Steerage, $28 and upwards.
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CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, Sept. 25, 10 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Oct. 2, 9 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Oct. 16, 8 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Oct. 23, 7 A. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
Cabin, $80 and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. Excursion tickets at lowest rates. Second cabin accommodations, $35. STEERAGE TICKETS TO AND FROM EUROPE AT LOWEST RATES.
Steerage, $30 and $35; return tickets at favorable terms; steerage, $28.
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For freight or cabin passage apply at the office, No. 15 Broadway, New York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
MAIN.....Sat. Sept. 18 ROLAND.....Sat. Oct. 9
WERRA.....Sat. Sept. 25 REMIA.....Sat. Oct. 16
First Cabin.....$80 to $100
Second Cabin.....$60
Return tickets at reduced rates. Excursion tickets, $55. STEERAGE TICKETS TO AND FROM POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF IRELAND, $28.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.—"LANE ROUTE."
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
ALGERIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 22, 7 A. M.
BOTHNIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 29, 7 A. M.
ALGERIA.....Wednesday, Oct. 6, 7 A. M.
BOTHNIA.....Wednesday, Oct. 13, 7 A. M.
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STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
MAIN.....Sat. Sept. 18 ROLAND.....Sat. Oct. 9
WERRA.....Sat. Sept. 25 REMIA.....Sat. Oct. 16
First Cabin.....$80 to $100
Second Cabin.....$60
Return tickets at reduced rates. Excursion tickets, $55. STEERAGE TICKETS TO AND FROM POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF IRELAND, $28.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.
The steamers of this line carry neither sheep nor pigs.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office, No. 2 Bowling Green.
F. T. COMIN, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
(Leaving Pier No. 46 North River.)
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 21, 7 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Oct. 5, 6 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 12, 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Oct. 19, 10 A. M.
These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with all the modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. Saloon, Staterooms, Smoking-room, Library, Piano, and Music, on upper deck. Steerage, Forward, Amidships, and Aft, on main deck. Cabin passage, $80 and $100; Steerage, $30 and $35.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES HENDERSON, No. 7 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Sept. 30, 2 P. M.
First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; Second Cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75; Steerage, $28.
For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents,
No. 2 Broadway, New-York.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
HAMBURG, AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY, Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
WIELAND.....Sept. 21 ERMANFALLA.....Oct. 7
WERRA.....Sept. 30 GELLERT.....Oct. 14
Offices of company, 61 to 67 Broadway, London, Chapelhouse, 2 and 3 Lloyd's Avenue, Hamburg, and 61 Broadway, New-York. Cabin, $75; Second Cabin, $50; Steerage, $30. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg to Bremen, $18.
HENRY C. MINTURN, Agent,
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave Watson's Stores, Brooklyn.
SCHIEDAM.....Wednesday, Sept. 22
AMSTERDAM.....Wednesday, Oct. 6
F. OALAND.....Wednesday, Oct. 13
Cabin, $60; Second Cabin, $35; Steerage, $28. Prepaid steerage tickets from Rotterdam to Bremen, $18.
H. GALAUT, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
PUNCH, HOYE & CO., 1, W. MORRIS, 16 Broad, Pass. Agt. 4 pm. 158 Pearl, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE.—PIER 39 NORTH RIVER.
FOR LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN, AND LONDONDERRY.
NEVADA.....Sept. 21, 1:30 P. M. Canada, W. Oct. 6, 9:30 A. M.
NEVADA.....Sept. 28, 1:30 P. M. Canada, W. Oct. 13, 9:30 A. M.
Cabin, $60 to $75; return tickets, $110 to $130. Second Cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $28; prepaid steerage tickets, $18; lower than most lines.
F. W. HURST, Manager, 69 and 70 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For San Francisco via the Isthmus of Panama:
Mexico, ship CITY OF PANAMA.....Monday, Sept. 20, noon.
Connecting for Central and South America.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
CITY OF PEKING.....Saturday, Sept. 25, 2 P. M.
(Pass SAN FRANCISCO) to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA.
CITY OF INDIA.....Saturday, Sept. 25, 2 P. M.
Passengers for Japan and China will be forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, PORTS OF CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply at the company's office, 2 Broadway, corner of Battery place.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

N. Y., HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Weekly from Pier 3 N. R., at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
AND FOR VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.
Sailings at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND FRONTERA.
CITY OF MERIDA (Hav. and Mexico).....Thurs. Sept. 23
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Hav. & Key West).....Sat. Sept. 25
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA (Hav. & Key West).....Thurs. Oct. 14
These steamers are furnished with Hudson swinging staterooms, amidships, which make the smoothest, and have served a 5-year without extra charge.
The City of Mexico will leave N. Orleans Sept. 18 and Oct. 1 for Vera Cruz via Sagua, Tampico, and Tuxpan.
For freight or passage apply at office, Pier 3 N. R., foot Beekman-st., New-York.
W. ALEXANDER & SONS, 81 and 83 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.
From Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Spring-st., at 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.
GATE CITY, Capt. DAGGETT.....Wednesday, Sept. 15
GEORGIA, Capt. KEARSON.....Saturday, Sept. 18
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Western Railroad of Florida.
GEO. YONGE, Jr., Agent, GEO. YONGE, Agent,
Union Office. Ocean S. S. Co., Pier 36 N. R.
317 Broadway.
G. D. DeBose, Gen'l Agt. S. P. & W. R. R.
315 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
THE CITY OF ATLANTA.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22
THE CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY, Sept. 25
FOR FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, & SOUTH-WEST.
For freight and passage apply at office, on the pier, or H. YONGE, Jr., General Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER No. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 2 P. M.
SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....Thursday, Sept. 23
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA.....Thursday, Oct. 7
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier 9, N. R., foot Wall, Brooklyn (Atlantic Docks):
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. POOTZ, Wednesday, Sept. 29
For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM F. CLYDE & Co., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON SHOR, Agents in Havana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ESTABLISHED 16 YEARS.
Alapaha Steam Saw Mills.
BLOAT, BUSSELL, & CO.
Are prepared to furnish, on short notice, a superior article of GEORGIA PITCH PINE.
174 BAY-STREET, SAVANNAH, GA.
Report for Domestic Ports, Rail Road Ties, Timber, Lumber, Shingles, Laths, &c. We have a yard at our lumber to be manufactured from green timber, and can furnish timber cut to any dimensions, and have extensively engaged in the manufacture of Shingles.

IRON WORK

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
School of Political Science.
The school will be opened on Monday, Oct. 3. The course will be extended to four years. The school of the political science. Qualification for admission into the college, or the equivalent. Students in the college, or graduates of other colleges, may, if they prefer, take the course of political science. Among the fees, only to be paid in each year, will be a fee of $100 on account of instruction, and one-half in February. Rest of fees amount to be paid in full on matriculation.
MATRICULATION, FRIDAY, OCT. 1.
INSTRUCTION FOR GRADUATES.
An elected course of instruction, in a large variety of subjects, for graduates of the arts and other colleges, will be given, beginning Monday, Oct. 4. Fees: $50 a single course of lectures, one hour per week, throughout the year; $75, and $20 additional for each additional hour per week up to six, beyond which limit no further charge will be made. Fee of $100 or more to be paid one-half on matriculation and one-half in February; fees of less amount to be paid in full on matriculation.
MATRICULATION, FRIDAY, OCT. 1.
At which time diplomas will be exhibited to the Trustees.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.
Madison-av. and 49th-st., New-York.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
SCHOOL OF ARTS.
The examination of candidates for admission will begin ON WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, at 9:30 A. M.
Candidates conditioned in June, and graduate from academies at previous examinations, will present themselves at the same time.
The first session will begin on
MONDAY, OCT. 4, at 9:30 A. M.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.
49th-st., Madison and 4th-avs., New-York, Sept. 1, 1880.

MR. ABBOT'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL
is intended to fit boys for the best Colleges by thorough individual instruction. It will open at 9:30 A. M., Sept. 20, in the "Hoss Memorial" Building, No. 64 Madison-av., corner of 37th-st. Terms, $600 a year; number of pupils limited to 12. For further information, apply on or after Sept. 13, between 2 and 4 P. M., to
ARCHIBALD ABBOT, on the premises.
References: Pres. C. W. Eliot, Harvard College, Joseph H. Choate, Esq., New-York City, Geo. W. Curtis, LL. D., New-York City, St. Austin Gilder, New-York City, Rev. R. W. Hallows, D. D., New-York City, Alfred N. Hoyt, Esq., New-York City, William Kemp, Esq., New-York City, William E. Dodge, Esq., New-York City, William Allen Butler, Esq., New-York City, Henry A. Peller, Esq., New-York City, George H. Sargent, Esq., New-York City.

ARTHUR H. CUTLER'S CLASS FOR BOYS.
This class is designed to prepare boys thoroughly for the best American College. There are two sections, senior and junior, and each section is limited to a dozen pupils. Fall term begins Sept. 20.
For further particulars, apply to ARTHUR H. CUTLER, 20 West 45th-st., after Sept. 15.
References: Pres. C. W. Eliot, Harvard College, Pres. James McCosh, Princeton College, Dr. C. A. Agnew, New-York City, Henry C. Bowen, Esq., New-York City, Francis C. Moore, Esq., New-York City, Oliver Harriman, Esq., New-York City, Alfred N. Hoyt, Esq., New-York City, William Kemp, Esq., New-York City, William E. Dodge, Esq., New-York City, William Allen Butler, Esq., New-York City, Henry A. Peller, Esq., New-York City, George H. Sargent, Esq., New-York City.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
No. 5 EAST 22D-ST., corner BROADWAY.
Opens Sept. 20; twenty-fifth year; receives all ages, and prepares for college or business.
Pupils graduated, whose names follow have had one or more years under my care:
HENRY E. ALEXANDER, ELIAS S. HIGGINS,
FRANCIS E. BANGS, CALVIN E. KNOX,
HENRY N. BEERS, THOS. LEGOUTELLIER,
JOHN BROOKS, HENRY J. MARSHALL,
CHAS. E. COX, D. D., OSCAR D. MERRILL,
BENJAMIN CURTIS, WM. O. OSBORN,
HENRY DAY, JULIUS VAN VORST,
JAMES M. FIELDER, WM. H. WALKER,
PARKER HANDY, CHARLES H. WARD.
Rates moderate; no extras for class tuition. Circulars at Putnam's and Randolph's bookstores, and the Principal's residence, No. 68 Lexington-av.

BERKELEY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 365 MADISON-AV. (38th and 39th-sts.)
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Joseph H. Choate, Daniel C. Gilman, LL.D.
Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., George Wm. Curtis, LL.D.
E. S. Storrs, D. D., Wm. Allen Butler, LL.D.
Henry E. Pellew, Frederick Law Olmsted.
Chas. C. Jones, LL.D.
The school has had a single aim—to prepare boys thoroughly for the best colleges and schools of science in the United States. Begins Sept. 20.
Preparatory class for younger boys opens Oct. 5.
For prospectus address
JOHN S. WHITE, Head-Master.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 7 and 9 East 55th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 20. French and German languages practically taught through training in Primary and Secondary Departments. The course of study in the Collegiate Department meets all the demands for the higher education of women. Each pupil receives the personal supervision of Mrs. Reed.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Corner 128th-st. and 8th-av., opposite Reservoir Park.
REOPENS SEPT. 20.
SHORT LESSONS THOROUGHLY MASTERED.
Refers to the following patrons: Prof. Charles Short, the Rev. Howard Crosby, the Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, the Rev. Charles F. Knox, the Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, the Rev. E. A. White, the Rev. Prof. G. L. Prentiss.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, Corner 42d-st. and Madison-av., opposite Grand Central Depot, reopens Oct. 19. Address Prof. ALFRED MATHEWSON, corner of 44th-st., Rooms for the School of Mines, Stevens Institute, Hoboken, for day and technical professions. Reopens Sept. 20. A COURSE, late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Professor Naval Academy.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN Sept. 20, at No. 30 West 23d-st.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 2 EAST 59TH-ST., Central Park, S.W., Dr. A. S. CHAPIN, PRINCIPAL.—Boys carefully fitted for college or business; primary department; rooms attractive and convenient; rates of tuition moderate; the first school year begins Sept. 20. Circulars sent on application.
After Sept. 6 the rooms will be open for inspection and for interviews with Principal, from 10 to 5, daily. Parents are respectfully invited to visit.

MADAME C. MEARS'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for Young Ladies, founded 1840, No. 861 Madison-av., New-York, reopens Sept. 20, 1880; French is the language of the family and school; Lectures in English, French, and German by eminent Professors; especial attention paid to English and French Primary Department. Mme. C. MEARS, Principal.

A LIVE SCHOOL AT WORK.—PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE has passed from refreshment to labor, and is now rapidly filling up. Applicants for admission will be accommodated in the order of their application, so long as there is room. The "Story of a Live School" can be had on application to
S. S. PACKARD, No. 805 Broadway.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 29 West 45th-st., reopens Sept. 20. (Twenty-third year.)

MISS M. A. CLARK,
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 107 East 35th-st., reopens Sept. 20. Latin, drawing and calisthenics included in the course of instruction.

MRS. WARREN, NO. 19 WEST 45TH-ST.
Boys (age 8) thoroughly taught. Delightful home school for little girls. Boys fitted for college; primary department. Reopens Sept. 27.

ALLEN-DODWORTH'S
SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
At his residence, No. 681 6th-av.
Will reopen on SATURDAY, OCT. 16.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE SCHOOL,
No. 578 5TH-AV.
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 20, 1880.
R. A. GIBBENS and D. BEACH, Principals.

THE MISSES PERINE,
NO. 38 EAST 74TH-ST.
Will reopen their English and French school for young ladies, Sept. 20. The number of resident pupils limited.

BEST PRIMARY EDUCATION FOR BOYS and girls under 12. Mrs. M. V. WALTON, No. 65 East 55d-st. Kindergarten and Primary School reopens Sept. 20. Kindergarten Training Class Nov. 6.

MISS ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French school for young ladies and little girls reopens MONDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 148 Madison-av.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1,461 Broadway, near 40th-st., opens its 44th year Sept. 13; primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY and W. L. AKIN, Principals.

MRS. GRIFFITS WILL REOPEN HER English, French, and German day school for young ladies and children on MONDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 22 West 45th-st.

MADAME ROCH'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL REOPENS SEPT. 21.
712 Madison-av., Central Park.

MISS M. BLACKWELL'S SCHOOL FOR Young ladies and children, No. 150 East 52d-st., reopens Sept. 15.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL WILL BE reopened Sept. 27, at the Gilsey House. No. 1,165 Broadway. Residence, No. 54 East 31st-st.

MLLE. RUELAND MISS ANNIE BROWN with competent teachers, French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 West 59th-st., Sept. 20, 1880.

MRS. JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and Day School, 344 Madison-av., near 44th-st., reopens Sept. 20. Languages taught by Natural Method.

MRS. BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and little girls, No. 36 East 52d-st., will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 22.

JOHN MACMULLEN AND WALTER HULLA-Gymnasium, Broadway (reopens Sept. 15); 2,000 Pratt, cor. 52d-st.; elevator in 23d-st.; circulars, Putnam's, 182 5th-av.

MISS J. F. MOGEE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children, 104 West 58th-st., reopens Sept. 20.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. THOMAS R. ASH, No. 145 West 45th-st.

CLASS FOR PREPARATION TO COLLEGE and private instruction. Mr. WILLIAM H. NEWELL, No. 115 East 27th-st.

MISS S. J. CRAFTSAN'S (FORMERLY MRS. J. M. Scott's) English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 7 East 45th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

DR. E. W. FISHER'S PRIVATE CLASSES for boys reopen Sept. 20. 12 st. 10 West 45th-st.

MISS GIBBONS'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for girls, 113 West 44th-st., reopens Sept. 20.

MRS. AND MISS STERRY'S SCHOOL, NO. 60 West 57th-st. and No. 31 West 126th-st., Sept. 27.

MISS J. F. FISHER'S SCHOOL, NO. 22 West 45th-st., reopens Sept. 20.

PROF. DAVID PERRY JULIEZ REOPENS HIS School for Boys, No. 18 West 38th-st., Sept. 27.

INSTRUCTION.

CITY SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA
No. 8th and 9th (7th-AV.), between 54th and 55th sts.
GRAMMAR
(FIVE YEAR REGIME BEGINNING SEPT. 20.)
SCHOOL.
Principals, Dr. A. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
J. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.
Complete in all departments. Circulars at the school and at Putnam's.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
STUDIO—ENGLISH AND GERMAN KINDERGARTEN
SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS.
NOS. 31 AND 33 WEST 38D-ST.
Between Broadway and 5th-av., New-York.
Autumn term commences Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1880.
The Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector.

THE
WILSON & KELLOGG SCHOOL,
338-340 STILES-ST. (34TH-ST.)
REOPENS SEPT. 13.
An upgraded preparatory school, the curriculum of studies including 18 miles by rail from 31st and Chestnut-sts., Philadelphia; 18 daily trains; much special instruction in language classes. Book-keeping, reading, elocution, &c., free charge. Pupils received at any time. Prof. W. R. Kellogg, author of Kellogg's Hand-Book of Synonyms and Pronunciation, Weekly lectures by Philadelphia and other eminent men. Rates and fullest information on personal and illustrated circular, containing picture of buildings and full particulars. Schools, 18 miles by rail from 31st and Chestnut-sts., Philadelphia; 18 daily trains; much special instruction in language classes. Book-keeping, reading, elocution, &c., free charge. Pupils received at any time. Prof. W. R. Kellogg, author of Kellogg's Hand-Book of Synonyms and Pronunciation. Weekly lectures by Philadelphia and other eminent men. Rates and fullest information on personal and illustrated circular, containing picture of buildings and full particulars. Boarding and day school for young boys; 3 acres; gymnasium; excellent table; ample grounds. New illustrated circular

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS.

PROBABLE SUICIDE IN THE BAY.

DISAPPEARANCE OF EX-TAX RECEIVER SMYTH'S SON—A DRIFTING BOAT FOUND.

Mr. Bernard Smyth, formerly Receiver of Taxes of this City, and now doing business as a broker at No. 8 Pine-street, called on acting Superintendent Thorne at the Police Central Office yesterday morning, and reported the mysterious disappearance of his son Henry B. Smyth, aged 22 years, who has been absent from his home since Wednesday morning. Mr. Smyth said that his son had been a sufferer from consumption for some years, and despaired of ever regaining his health. This naturally made him very discontented and despondent, and he feared he had committed suicide. Young Smyth left his father's residence at No. 3 East Sixty-fifth-street at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning, ostensibly to go to the office in Pine-street, as was customary with him. He was in his usual state of health and spirits. When his father reached the office at a later hour he learned that his son had not been there, and when he returned home in the evening and found that he was not at home he became uneasy. Mr. Smyth made inquiries among his son's friends and acquaintances, but without obtaining any trace of him, and then determined to ask the aid of the Police. With this in view he called upon Inspector Thorne and gave him the above particulars, also informing him that the young man was seen at 9:30 o'clock on Wednesday getting aboard a Madison-avenue car at Sixty-fifth-street and Madison-avenue, and that since that time all trace of him had been lost.

While a general alarm was being prepared to be sent out a dispatch was received from the Brooklyn Police Head-quarters saying that the schooner White Cloud picked up on Wednesday afternoon in South Bay a drifting boat marked "C. Stillwell, No. 8, Fort Hamilton," which contained a brown Derby hat and an account-book and diary marked "Henry B. Smyth, No. 8 Pine-street, New-York." The boat had been placed in charge of the Brooklyn Police, and the articles it contained were at Police Head-quarters in that city. Mr. Smyth, on being shown the dispatch, said he had no doubt the articles found in the boat belonged to his son. He supposed that, instead of going to the office, his son had journeyed to Fort Hamilton, where he had hired the boat, rowed out into the Bay, and had either fallen into the water or thrown himself overboard while temporarily insane. The fact of the account-book and diary being left in the boat points to the latter theory. Mr. Smyth at once proceeded to Brooklyn to ascertain further particulars and institute a search for the remains of his son. The young man is described as 5 feet 11 inches in height, of slim frame, and sickly appearance. He wore small light whiskers and a mustache. When last seen he was attired in a blue flannel suit, low-cut shoes, and red socks, and had in his possession an open-faced gold watch and a gold seal ring.

ATTEMPT TO RESCUE A PRISONER.

DARING ASSAULT BY CONFIDENCE MEN IN LIBERTY-STREET—NO ARRESTS YET.

A gang of confidence men who infest the neighborhood of Liberty and Washington streets made a determined attempt yesterday morning to rescue a former companion named Thomas Lynch, alias "Smithy," while he was being taken to Philadelphia by an officer of the District Attorney's office of that city on a charge of felonious assault with intent to kill. A year ago Lynch, with another man, swindled a country clergyman in a confidence den in Canal-street, and, having been arrested for the offense, was sentenced to the Island for 12 months. At the time of his conviction the Philadelphia authorities wanted him on the charge of felonious assault, but hearing that he had been sent to the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary for a year they filed the papers in his case until the expiration of his term of imprisonment.

Several days ago, Warden Fox gave notice to the Philadelphia District Attorney that Lynch's time was up, and that he would be surrendered on presentation of the necessary requisition papers. Armed with these documents, Detective Gentnor came to this City early yesterday morning, and received the prisoner from the Warden. While going through Liberty-street with his prisoner, he was attacked by several confidence men, whose object was the rescue of Lynch. The detective is a powerfully built and muscular man, and he clung to his prisoner with an iron grasp, notwithstanding he had a thumb severely cut by one of the attacking party. On seeing Officer Flannery, of the Church-street station, approach, the men retreated without accomplishing their purpose. The prisoner was afterward taken before Justice Duffy at the Tombs Police Court, and a lawyer there demanded his discharge on the ground of the inability of the officer to identify him as the man who was wanted in Philadelphia. Gentnor exhibited the requisition warrant, and swore that he knew the prisoner well, having more than once seen him in the Moyamensing Prison. The magistrate declined to accede to the request of the lawyer, and detailed Court Officers Hill and Gardner to accompany Detective Gentnor and Lynch to the railroad depot in Jersey City. Subsequently the Tombs officers searched for the confidence men who had attempted to rescue the prisoner, but failed to find them.

MILKMEN AND FARMERS AT ODDS.

FAILURE TO AGREE UPON PRICES—THREATS OF THE FARMERS.

A conference of representatives of the different organizations of milk-dealers of New-York, Jersey City, and Brooklyn, and of farmers from Orange County, N. Y., and Sussex and Hunterdon Counties, N. J., was held yesterday afternoon at Central Hall, Nos. 147 and 149 West Thirty-second-street. At 3 o'clock a committee of eight farmers, four from the New-York Milk Exchange and four from the Brooklyn Milk Exchange, met and made a fruitless effort to rescind a resolution passed in May last, establishing 3 cents per quart as the price for milk to be paid to producers during the month of September. A call had been issued for a meeting to establish the buying price of milk for the ensuing six months, and in pursuance of it a meeting convened in which the different interests were represented. An informal and a formal ballot were taken without result, and as no price could be agreed upon the meeting adjourned.

A meeting of representatives of the milk-dealers was then called, and Mr. A. Howell, of the Milk-Dealers' Union, presented a set of resolutions, which were adopted, as published in The Times yesterday, with the exception of the last one, and with a slight amendment to the second clause of the preamble. The object of the resolutions is, that the price to be paid the producer may be established from month to month by the milk-dealers alone. This, the dealers say, will not prove injurious to any of the persons interested, as the price will necessarily be governed by the law of supply and demand, while the farmers claim that the price should be made for six months, and that they should have a voice in making it. They threaten to make their milk into butter and cheese if they cannot obtain a fair price for it.

A SHIP-LOAD OF MORMONS.

OVER THREE HUNDRED AT CASTLE GARDEN—A MISSIONARY ATTACKED.

Among the steerage passengers landed from the Nevada at Castle Garden yesterday, were 398 Mormons, 147 being Scandinavians, 134 British, and 40 Swiss and Germans. They were under the charge of the following 17 American Elders: John Rider, Moroni Snow, George H. Taylor, Peter Reid, B. G. Young, Jonas Halvorson, A. P. Rose, Ole Sonne, Peter Neilsen, Carl C. Asmusson, George Watson, Edward Cliff, Anders Hansen, W. B. Parkinson, Frederick Meyer, John Kreski, and R. L. Fishburn. B. G. Young is a grandson of the late Brigham Young. He is a slender, sleepy-looking young man, with light hair and beard, and presumably a light complexion, but as his face had apparently not been washed during the voyage this was a matter of conjecture. He wore a faded brown Winter overcoat and a shiny, high, silk hat. Among the recruits were many gray-beards and small children. They leave for Utah, via the Pennsylvania Road, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. One Swiss died on the voyage. Chief Elder Rider, when asked regarding Secretary Evarts's announcement, published when the news of the sailing of these people was cabled, that the law against polygamy would be strictly enforced, said he had not heard of it before. Polygamy was, he claimed, not a religious dogma with the Mormons, but a matter of individual choice. He added that he did not think anything would be done by the new arrivals to place themselves in conflict with the laws of the country.

During the afternoon Missionary Blossett, who represents the Protestant Emigrant Aid Society, attempted to convince some of the English-speaking Mormons of the error of their ways, particularly in regard to polygamy. He asked one of them if he knew who instituted the practice. The Mormon answered that he did, and in reply to a subsequent question said that it was Almighty God. "No," retorted the missionary, "it was Cain after he murdered his brother Abel." One of the Elders coming up at this moment overheard the remark, and seizing the venerable man of God flung him violently aside. The Garden attendants and Police rushed to Mr. Blossett's aid, and saved him from further injury, which seemed imminent at the hands of the excited mob. The Mormons were informed that Mr. Blossett had a right to speak to them, and they were warned not to interfere with him. He was cautioned not to say anything likely to cause further trouble.

THREE CASES OF SMALL-POX.

A DISCOVERY BY HEALTH OFFICERS IN A HARLEM TENEMENT-HOUSE.

The officers of the Health Department discovered three cases of small-pox yesterday in a house in Harlem, the exact location of which is withheld for the present. The discovery was made through a physician in Harlem reporting that a child, which he had been called in to attend for what was supposed to be measles, had developed symptoms of small-pox. One of the physicians of the vaccinating corps made an investigation, and found that the child was really suffering with the disease. He also discovered that two other children on the upper floor of the same house were in the incipient stages of small-pox. Through an investigation then instituted by Dr. J. B. Taylor, the chief of the vaccinating corps, it was ascertained that the sick children had never been vaccinated. He is satisfied that the three cases originated from a case of small-pox which resulted fatally about four weeks ago. It was not recognized as small-pox by the attending physician, and was not reported to the Health Department. The three children contracted the disease from a fourth child who was brought in contact with the fatal case, but has since recovered. This child's case was reported to the Health Department as a case of measles.

The sick children will be removed to the Riverside Hospital early to-day and all the persons in the house, both children and adults will be vaccinated. The usual precautions, consisting of disinfection, fumigation, and the cremation of the clothing, bedding, &c., used by the sick children will be taken by the officers of the Health Department, who are confident that they will be able to prevent the spread of the disease to any of the neighboring tenement-houses. The house in which the cases were discovered is inhabited by five families. They are respectable and cleanly in their habits and the house itself is in excellent sanitary condition. With the exception of these three cases, the Health Department has not heard of a case of small-pox in six months.

THE CUT FREIGHT RATES.

RATES FOR LIVE HOGS TO BOSTON—PRECAUTIONS FOR THE FUTURE.

The Joint Executive Committee of the trunk line railroads had a special meeting yesterday afternoon to consider the recent alleged cutting of East-bound freight rates, and to take steps to enforce their previous order putting a stop to such practices. The following railroads were represented: Baltimore and Ohio, Boston and Albany, Canada Southern, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, Grand Rapids and Indiana, Great Western, Indianapolis and St. Louis, Chicago and Alton, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Marietta and Cincinnati, Michigan Central, New-York Central and Hudson River, New-York, Lake Erie and Western, New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, Ohio and Mississippi, Pennsylvania Railroad, Pennsylvania Company, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis, Vandalia, and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific. The meeting convened at 3 P. M., at the conclusion of a meeting of the Standing Committee, to whom the subject had been referred. The report of the latter committee found that the majority of recent contracts at cut rates which have been reported to Commissioner Fink are of small extent, and are to expire in a few days. They consequently present no obstacle to a full establishment and maintenance of schedule rates.

The only contract of importance discovered was on hogs to Boston. The Joint Executive Committee decided, in order to overcome the effect of this and to put all shippers and all cities on the same footing, to make a general reduction of 5 cents per 100 pounds on live hogs to all seaboard points, beginning Sept. 20. Regarding export business, it was agreed to charge the full inland rate, with the ocean rate added. It was also resolved that hereafter the General Freight Agent of each road, or the officer who alone has authority to pay or to authorize rebate or overcharge vouchers to be paid, must file with the Commissioner monthly a statement to the effect that his company has not paid any rebate or overcharge voucher, except such as have been made out in accordance with existing agreements and previously approved of by the Commissioner.

WESTERN UNION'S COMING ELECTION.

The contest for supremacy at the coming Western Union election is becoming exciting, and yesterday as high as one-eighth of 1 per cent. per day was offered for proxies. A short time ago several of the present Directors of the company sold large blocks of their holdings expecting that the development of the new rival company would depress the price of Western Union stock in the market and enable them to buy back at lower rates. These gentlemen, as it happened, have been in favor of a vigorous policy of opposition to the American Union Company, while in the Directory there are others who have favored a working arrangement with the latter for the purpose of maintaining rates. Mr. Gould, who controls the new company, learning of what had happened, went quietly to work at once securing proxies to be used by the friends of compromise, and succeeded, it is reported, in gathering a considerable number. Meantime, the stock was well sustained, and the speculative sellers found it impossible to buy, except at an enormous loss, in time for transfer. They accordingly issued a circular asking for proxies, and sought in every direction to borrow other stock which they might deliver instead, paying for its use from one-sixteenth to one-eighth of 1 per cent. a day until the date of closing the books. They would thus be enabled to return their own (sold) stock to the persons from whom they had borrowed, and at the same time keep it registered on the books without change, thus retaining the full voting power on election day. Whether they will succeed or not is one of the questions that agitate Wall-street. Yesterday, President Green, of the Western Union Company, issued orders to the transfer agents to furnish no information regarding the books or stock to any person without his signature.

BURGLARS INDICTED.

The Grand Jury yesterday investigated the circumstances connected with the attempted burglary on the premises of James McCreery & Co., in Broadway, near Eleventh-street, on the night of the 7th inst. On the occasion in question the burglars were surrounded by Capt. Brogan and the officers of the Fifteenth Precinct, and, on being brought to bay, made a desperate resistance, using their revolvers freely. The Police officers returned the fire, and a lively skirmish followed, many shots being exchanged. The Police finally arrested three of the burglars and the hack-driver, in whose coach 28 stolen seal-skin sacques had been placed. The names of the burglars were John Brown, alias "The Turk," Frederick Walling, alias "Little Fred," and Thomas Fay—the two latter being badly wounded in the conflict. The name of the hack-driver was Thomas Maypother. The Grand Jury, after hearing the statements of Capt. Brogan and his officers, ordered an indictment for burglary against Brown, Fay, Walling, and Maypother—the latter as an accessory, and in addition ordered an indictment for felonious assault against Fay and Walling, who fired a number of shots at Detectives Crowley and Warren. All four prisoners will be arraigned in the General Sessions Court within a few days.

REDMOND—BULKLEY.

Calvary Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, was the scene of a fashionable wedding at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The groom was Mr. Roland Redmond, well known in mercantile circles in this City, and the bride Miss Helen C. Bulkley, daughter of Edward H. Bulkley, Esq., of No. 48 East Thirty-first-street, and granddaughter of E. Smith Clark, who amassed a fortune in commercial life and retired from business some years ago. The bride was attired in a magnificent toilet of white satin, with jewels and orange-blossoms. Mr. Gerald Hoyt Redmond was best man, and the ushers were Mr. Geraldin Redmond and Mr. Henry S. Hoyt, Jr. The bride was escorted to the altar by her father and by him given away. Besides the immediate relatives, there were few persons present, among them being Mr. Griswold, the Master of the Queens County Hunt, and Mr. Kane. A few guests assembled at the residence of the bride's parents after the ceremony, but no formal reception was given.

WORSE THAN HEATHENS.

The notorious Cullins family were again prosecuted by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children yesterday. Superintendent Jenkins, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, produced their children, Lizzie, aged 12, and James, aged 8, charged them with mendicancy, and accused their parents, Hugh and Jane, with inducing them to beg and taking what they obtained. The Cullins live at No. 27 South Fifth-avenue, and the officers of the society hint that they profited by the degradation of a girl now in the House of the Good Shepherd, and that the girl Lizzie was prepared for a vile career. Officers of the society watched the parents recently and saw them follow the children, who were begging in liquor saloons. When the children received money they took it to their parents. The children were given into the care of the society as witnesses against their parents, who were committed for trial in the Court of Special Sessions.

FLYING OVER THE TRACK.

CHECKMATE'S REMARKABLE RECORD AT YESTERDAY'S RACES.

PAROLE EXHIBITED ON THE SHEEPSHEAD BAY COURSE—HONORS FALL TO BOARDMAN, SPINAWAY, CHECKMATE, AND DISTURBANCE.

The eighth day of the meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club was held under the favoring conditions of magnificent weather, a fine track, and a large attendance of spectators. There were four races on the card, and the sport was excellent, the first and third races being closely contested, the latter being one of the best ever run. The honors of the day were divided between field and favorites. A prominent feature of the day was the appearance of Parole, who was exhibited to the spectators, and received the ovation which his performances deserved. The mutual pool dividends were $21 55 on the first race, $5 35 on the second, $26 60 on the third, and $11 30 on the fourth. The details follow:

THE MILE AND A QUARTER.

The sport began with a selling race of a mile and a quarter, for all ages, for a purse of $500, the winner to be sold at auction for $2,500. One pound was allowed for each $100 less than that price down to $1,500; then 2 pounds allowed for each $100 down to $500. The beaten horses were not liable to be claimed. There were 10 entries for this, and 9 of them faced the judges. They were D. O'Connell's br. g. Ike Bonham, 5 years, to be sold for $500, 91 pounds, (Henderson;) William Mahon's ch. g. Skylark, 4 years, for $500, 85 pounds, (McCann;) William C. Daley's b. g. Boardman, 4 years, for $600, 85 pounds, (F. McLaughlin;) P. H. Duffy's ch. g. New-York Weekly, 5 years, for $1,000, 101 pounds, (Quantrell;) Ackerman & Co.'s b. h. Surge, for $700, 95 pounds, (Shauer;) George L. Lorillard's ch. f. Annie Augusta, 4 years, for $600, 87 pounds, (Ural;) William Mulkey's br. f. Rosalie, 3 years, by Leamington, out of La Rose, for $800, 77 pounds, (Williams;) Dwyer Brothers' b. g. Warfield, 5 years, by War Dance, out of Florac, for $1,200, 105 pounds, (McLaughlin,) and James Kelly's ch. f. Una, 4 years, for $800, 91 pounds, (Jones.) In the betting, Warfield was an immense favorite over the field, bringing $450, Boardman bringing $130, Rosalie $35, and the field $35. Skylark took the lead at the start, Annie Augusta was second, Surge third, and Una fourth. Una then came to the front, passing Annie Augusta after a sharp brush. As they went around the turn Una began to quit, notwithstanding a vigorous application of the whip. Annie Augusta reached the quarter pole a length in the lead, while Boardman went up to the second place, and was lapped at the saddle-girth by Una, with New-York Weekly fourth, and Warfield fifth. Going along the back stretch Warfield began moving up. Meanwhile Boardman had pushed half a length in front of Annie Augusta at the half-mile pole. Warfield was now lapped by Rosalie, and she by New-York Weekly. Coming round the lower turn Annie Augusta gave it up, and Rosalie came second, Boardman in the meantime getting a length in front, while Warfield, unable to keep the pace, was getting the whip. When they turned into the home stretch Boardman came away four lengths, when Surge suddenly came with a rush, and there was an exciting finish. Boardman finally won by half a length, Surge second, three lengths ahead of New-York Weekly, third, Rosalie fourth, Ike Bonham fifth, Skylark sixth, Annie Augusta seventh, Warfield eighth, and Una last. The time was 2:11. The winner was bought in for $650, a surplus of $150 over his stated selling price.

THE CHESTNUT HILL STAKES.

The second race was the Chestnut Hill Stakes for 2-year olds, of $100 each, half forfeit and $25 if declared by Sept. 1, with $1,500 added; the second to receive $300 out of the stakes; one mile. There were nine nominations, but only two came to the front—George L. Lorillard's ch. f. Spinaway, ridden by Hughes, and C. Chase's Gouverneur, ridden by Shauer. The value of the stakes was $2,025. There were no auction pools sold, the race being regarded as little more than a walk-over for the great filly, who took the lead shortly after the flag fell, and ran all the way until they were well up the home stretch. Then Shauer attempted to steal a march with Gouverneur, and there was some excitement as he headed the filly. Hughes set the latter going in time and she won by three-quarters of her length. The time was 1:51¼.

PAROLE EXHIBITED.

In accordance with the programme, the favorite gelding Parole came upon the track, mounted by Barrett, and received a welcome that made the old horse prick up his ears. He has changed considerably since he last ran in this country. His coat has grown darker, and it shone in the bright afternoon sun like a glass. A wreath of flowers was put around his neck, after which he was galloped a mile, and then taken to the stable, amid the cheers of the spectators.

THE MILE AND FIVE-EIGHTHS.

The third and great race of the day was a dash of a mile and five furlongs, for all ages, to carry 100 pounds, for a purse of $600. There were six allowances, and the winner of any race during the present year of $1,000 was to carry 7 pounds extra, and of two such races 14 pounds extra, while maidens were allowed 10 pounds. This brought out a magnificent field of six horses, including Pierre Lorillard's b. c. Uncas, 4 years, 107 pounds, (Evans;) P. H. Duffy's b. g. Krupp Gun, 5 years, 97 pounds, (Quantrell;) George L. Lorillard's ch. g. Monitor, 4 years, 111 pounds, (Hughes;) William Jenning's ch. h. Glenmore, 5 years, 107 pounds, (Shauer;) L. W. Jerome's ch. c. One Dime, 4 years, 100 pounds, (Jones,) and James T. Williams's br. g. Checkmate, 5 years, 111 pounds, (Feakes.) This was probably the greatest race ever run over the distance of ground. The knowing ones fixed on Glenmore. Checkmate, after all his fine performances, was comparatively ignored. The betting was very heavy, the average of the pools being as follows: Glenmore, $400; Monitor, $200; Uncas, $200; Checkmate, $175, and the field $100. The starting point was midway between the quarter and half-mile poles. When the flag fell Checkmate was in front, Monitor second, Glenmore third, while Uncas was the last off. When they got to the half-mile pole Monitor was a length in front of Glenmore, and he a length before Krupp Gun and Checkmate, with One Dime fifth, and Uncas sixth. As they came round the lower turn Krupp Gun went up and challenged Monitor, the pace being very fast. When they came to the judges' stand, having run the first five furlongs in 1:05, Monitor was half a length in front of Krupp Gun. There was half a length of daylight between the latter and Glenmore, who was two lengths before Uncas, who had his head in front of One Dime, with Checkmate in the rear. They ran in the same order round the upper turn, and the only change in their positions was in Monitor pushing out a length in front again when they reached the quarter pole. The pace was tremendous going along the back stretch, and Glenmore moved up, and was soon alongside of Krupp Gun. When the half-mile pole was reached Monitor was leading but half a length, One Dime being second, just in front of Glenmore, who was closely followed by Uncas, with Checkmate and Krupp Gun in the rear. As they came around the lower turn Monitor was coming at a terrific pace, and had pushed out a length in front at the three-quarter pole. One Dime was still second, just in front of Glenmore, while Feakes began making his run with Checkmate, who was coming up in his old style. Turning into the home stretch, Monitor had all but Checkmate beaten, for they could not overtake him. Checkmate came down, however, and soon getting second challenged Monitor, and one of the best finishes ever seen was the result, Checkmate winning the race by a short head from Monitor. At the latter's heels came Glenmore, four lengths in front of Uncas, fourth, One Dime fifth, and Krupp Gun last. The time was 2:50, which, excepting Ten Broeck's race, when 3 years old, is the best on record.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

A fine day's sport terminated with a steeple-chase, over the full course, for a purse of $650, for which four competitors were stripped. They were Charles Reed's ch. h. Disturbance, 6 years, 145 pounds, (Meany;) Cattenach & Son's b. m. Bertha, 5 years, 144 pounds, (Salt;) M. Welch's ch. g. Captain Franklin, 6 years, 130 pounds, (Booth,) and H. Gaffney's gr. h. Derby, aged, 134 pounds, (Kenney.) In the pools Disturbance was the favorite at $200; Captain Franklin bringing $90; Bertha $85, and Derby $65. They started well together and then Derby took the lead. At the water he was three lengths in front of Disturbance, with Franklin third, while Bertha stumbled and sent Salt to grass, but without injury. Derby kept the lead until they jumped over the sixteenth wall, at the furlong, when Franklin took the lead, but fell just before coming into the track, and Disturbance then had it to himself, coming in nearly 200 yards ahead of Derby. Franklin was remounted and came in third, a long way behind. The time was 6:37¼.

HINDOO CHANGES HANDS.

The Dwyer Brothers, of Brooklyn, yesterday purchased of Mr. Swigert the great colt Hindoo, by Virgil, out of Florine. The price paid was $12,000, with half the proceeds of the colt's engagements next season. This addition to the Brooklyn stable makes it the most prominent in the country. Such animals as Hindoo, Luke Blackburn, Bramble, Elias Lawrence, Bliss, and Ripple, are sure to bring the "red and blue sash" to the front repeatedly. Hindoo has not been in good condition since he came East.

THREE MEN GET OUT OF JAIL.

William Cuffey, Michael Higgins, and Bernard Gallagher, after having made two unsuccessful attempts to escape from the Suffolk County Jail, at Riverhead, within the past three months, finally gained their liberty at an early hour yesterday morning. On the first two occasions they were discovered by the keepers just as they were about to crawl through an opening in the east wall of the jail which they had made by using an old iron spoon to loosen the stones. They resorted to the same means the third time, and that they managed to get out is a source of great surprise to the authorities. They were, it was supposed, safely locked up for the night at the usual time on Wednesday with the rest of the prisoners; but the keeper, in making his rounds shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning, discovered that they were missing. A hurried examination showed that they had escaped. In one of the cells an opening had been made through the stone wall leading to the jail yard. After crawling through this opening the prisoners found it no difficult matter to climb over the fence surrounding the jail. Sheriff Cooper was at once informed of the escape by Under Sheriff Bowles, and a full description of the fugitives was telegraphed to the New-York and Brooklyn Police. The men were each waiting trial on serious charges at the approaching term of the County Court. It is believed they made their way to the Bay, and that they had been out of the jail about one hour when their escape was discovered. Should they remain at the east end of the island their recapture will undoubtedly be made soon.

TIDAL WAVE AND GRACIE WIN.

SIX YACHTS SKIMMING AROUND THE LIGHT-SHIP IN SPLENDID ORDER.

The annual race of the New-York Yacht Club for the cups offered by Mr. James Gordon Bennett was sailed over the club course yesterday. There are two cups, one for sloops and one for schooners without time allowances, and there were three entries in each class, the schooners being the Clytie, Phantom, and Tidal Wave, and the sloops the Mischief, Gracie, and Fanny. The course was the usual one, from the ferry dock at Stapleton to and around buoy No. 10, at the South-west Spit, keeping the buoy on the port hand; thence to and around the Sandy Hook Light-ship, and returning over the same course. The Tidal Wave made a beautiful start, but, by a miscalculation, reached the line several minutes before the starting signal was given, and was compelled to go about. The signal was given at 11 o'clock precisely, and the boats crossed the line as follows:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Clytie	11	03	51	Tidal Wave	11	06	21
Mischief	11	04	15	Gracie	11	09	33
Phantom	11	05	35	Fanny	11	10	00

There was a brisk wind from the north-west, and the yachts made quick time to the South-west Spit without accident or detention of any kind. They were accompanied over the course by several beautiful steam yachts, including the Stranger, the Emu, and the Ocean Gem. The boats rounded the spit in the following order:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Clytie	11	58	00	Mischief	12	03	00
Tidal Wave	11	59	47	Gracie	12	06	05
Phantom	12	01	20	Fanny	12	07	35

The race soon developed into one of the prettiest and best of the season. Nothing was left to be desired in wind or water. The water was as smooth outside as in the Upper Bay, and the yachts had as much wind as they cared for. Between the spit and the light-ship there were some changes in position, but no very decided advantage was gained by anybody. The Tidal Wave passed the Clytie and took the lead. The Mischief passed the Phantom and the Clytie and took second place. The Gracie passed the Phantom, but the Fanny, that was brought on from Boston expressly for this race, kept her old place of last. The yachts rounded the light-ship in the following order:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Tidal Wave	1	12	35	Gracie	1	14	35
Mischief	1	12	57	Phantom	1	15	12
Clytie	1	13	23	Fanny	1	23	42

After rounding the light-ship the yachts took a long stretch on the port tack, toward the Jersey shore, till they were almost off Seabright. The Fanny here began to do better work. Having great breadth of beam, she kept close to the wind and gained considerably. She was not in good racing trim, however, having her boats on the davits, and being otherwise out of shape. It was a very close race from Sandy Hook to the finish. The Phantom pulled up well in going to windward, and at one time was abreast with the Tidal Wave; but the fleet Wave was too fast for her and pulled ahead again. The Tidal Wave and the Mischief were the leaders in the home stretch, but the Mischief had started several minutes ahead of the Gracie, and had to make this allowance. The boats reached the finishing point as follows:

SCHOONERS.

Name	Owner.	Club.	H.	M.	S.
Tidal Wave	Daniel Cook	New-York	3	31	52
Phantom	Henry S. Hovey	Eastern	3	33	40
Clytie	Anson P. Stokes	New-York	3	37	03

SLOOPS.

Name	Owner.	Club.	H.	M.	S.
Mischief	J. R. Busk	New-York	3	32	15
Gracie	J. P. Earle	New-York	3	32	29
Fanny	H. Bryant	Eastern	not timed		

The actual time occupied by each yacht in the race was as follows:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Tidal Wave	4	25	11	Gracie	4	23	07
Phantom	4	28	11	Mischief	4	28	00
Clytie	4	34	17	Fanny	not timed		

The Tidal Wave, accordingly, took the prize in the schooner class, and the Gracie in the sloop class.

WRECKED ON THE FLORIDA COAST.

CAPT. WARREN, OF THE CAROLINE EDDY, ARRIVES—OTHER STORM TALES.

Capt. George A. Warren, of the brigantine Caroline Eddy, which was lost off the Florida coast during the recent hurricane, arrived at this port yesterday in the steam-ship Western Texas, from Jacksonville. He reports sailing from Fernandina for New-York with a cargo of lumber on the 27th. On the following day a north-east gale sprang up, and canvas was crowded on the vessel in order to keep her out to sea. At midnight all hands went aloft to take in sail, and Capt. Warren took the wheel. A tremendous sea struck the vessel forward, and, sweeping aft, washed away the booby-hatch and yawl-boat. The Captain was knocked down at the wheel and stunned, and when he came to himself he saw none of the crew about him, and was about to plunge overboard and drown himself just as one of the sailors called out to him from the rigging, where all the others had taken refuge. The pumps were choked, the brig filled rapidly, and then she capsized. The men clung to the chain-plates, which alone prevented them from being washed away and drowned. The hurricane was now terrific, and the huge seas frequently swept over the water-logged wreck. Finally the deck load became loose and was washed away. With it went the foremast, and this caused the brig to slowly right itself again. Some of the crew lashed themselves to the lee side of the mainmast, while others took to the rigging for safety. The provisions and water had all been washed away, and the men suffered the pangs of thirst and hunger in addition to the exposure. The brig was at the mercy of the waves, and tossed about until the morning of Tuesday, the 31st, when she struck bottom about two miles from the beach. The crew constructed a small raft, by means of which the entire crew reached shore two miles north of Matanzas. They reached St. Augustine on the 9th, and sold the wreck as it lay for $100. The cargo brought $425. The Caroline Eddy registered 317 tons. She was built at Brewer, Me., in 1867, and has twice been thoroughly repaired. Mr. A. P. Veazie was the owner.

The steam-ship William Burkitt, which arrived from Newcastle yesterday, met with violent gales and a high, confused sea on the 8th and 9th. The wind came from south-south-west and veered to west-north-west and blew with hurricane force. The speed of the engines had to be reduced until the morning of the 9th. During that day several large icebergs, some of which were at least 1,500 feet long and 150 feet high, were passed. The schooner Ezar, which arrived from Brunswick yesterday, was obliged to put into the Delaware Breakwater and repair the damages she had sustained during the recent gales. The State of Georgia, which arrived from Glasgow yesterday, passed a wrecked schooner floating bottom upward, with her masts floating alongside in the water, on the 7th in latitude 40° 21′ and longitude 64° 58′. Several vessels that came in on Wednesday evening experienced very bad weather. Capt. Carter, of the bark Egeria, from Rochefort, reports that during a heavy gale on the 8th one of his men was lost overboard and a portion of the sails were blown away. Several of the sails of the ship Constantine, from London, was blown from the gaskets during the gale of the 9th.

EX-ALDERMAN RODDE'S ASSIGNMENT.

Ex-Alderman William Rodde made an assignment yesterday to Charles Schmidt of all his property for the benefit of his creditors. Mr. Rodde, who is 80 years old, is the oldest publisher of German books in the United States, having been in business in this City for 45 years. He was in business at No. 348 Pearl-street in partnership with his son, L. H. G. Rodde. Mr. Rodde was also interested in various other enterprises. He manufactured homeopathic medicines; was the principal stockholder in the Glass-lined Pipe and Tube Company, of which he was the patentee; was the owner of a patent for an underground telegraph; and was Treasurer of the Astoria and Hunter's Point Railroad Company, in which it is said he sunk $10,000. He is a large owner of real estate, having 120,000 acres in Tennessee, 40,000 in Pennsylvania and Kentucky, and property in Astoria and Brooklyn, besides several houses in this City. They are incumbered by mortgages however, and squatters have taken possession of part of his lands in the other States. His credit was always good, and he was estimated to be worth $50,000. Mr. Rodde said yesterday that the debts outside of the mortgages were about $30,000, and would all be paid in full. He made the assignment in order to settle up his real estate affairs, pay off all the mortgages and the other debts, and leave enough for his children.

SAILORS ALL SICK WITH YELLOW FEVER.

The steam-ship City of Washington, from Havana, arrived at Lower Quarantine last evening with the British bark Erinagh in tow. The latter vessel sailed from Port Paix for this port with a cargo of logwood 19 days ago. Soon after leaving, her entire crew were stricken with yellow fever. Port Paix is a very unhealthful place, and the disease was probably taken there, although it did not show itself until after the vessel was out at sea. On the 13th the City of Washington was sighted, and signals of distress were made. The steam-ship took the bark in tow in latitude 31° 39′, and longitude 78°, and towed her to this port. The bark is commanded by Capt. Bowden. The crew will be transferred to the hospital, and she will be obliged to discharge her cargo in the Lower Bay. The passengers of the City of Washington will be allowed to come up to the City this afternoon.

THE OBELISK AGAIN ARRIVES.

The Egyptian obelisk was yesterday brought to this City from Staten Island. It was placed on a section of the shot-railroad resting on a ponton, and was towed up by the steam-boat Manhattan at 5 o'clock on the flood tide. A schooner containing the workmen's implements was also towed up with the obelisk. Capt. Gorringe, of the steamer Dessoug, superintended the operations. At 7:15 the tow arrived off West Ninety-sixth-street, and in another hour the ponton was fastened to the dock and the workmen ceased their labors for the night.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The British steamer Bacilis, with a cargo of Norwegian ice, has arrived at the foot of West Fifty-fifth-street. The ice costs $1 per 100 pounds.

It is said on the authority of a distinguished Jesuit of this City that the Right Rev. Dr. Lynch, of Charleston, S. C., is to be appointed Cardinal McCloskey's coadjutor.

The Fifth Regiment Drum Corps, Major Charles Berchet, will enjoy a picnic and Summer night's Festival on Monday at Heid's Hamilton Park, Third-avenue and Sixty-ninth-street.

The elevated railroad Directors have called meetings of their stockholders for the 25th inst., to take action on the recent decision of the arbitrators as to a proper basis of amalgamation.

The schedules of August Schweizer, assignor to Francis Lavelle, filed in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday are: Liabilities, $25,345 59; nominal assets, $3,272 51, and actual assets, $1,036 48.

The annual Fall regatta of the Palisade Boat Club of Yonkers will be held next Tuesday afternoon. The races will be champion and junior single sculls, double sculls, fours, eights, and a double-scull Whitehall boat race.

The Irish American Athletic Club will have its second annual Fall games and picnic at Jones's Wood on Wednesday next. The games will begin at 12 o'clock, and the dancing at 4. One hundred and fifty persons will compete in the various contests.

The calendar for to-day in both parts of the Court of General Sessions is unusually heavy. Twenty cases of violations of the Lottery law, in which indictments have recently been found, have been placed on Judge Cowing's calendar for disposal.

The canal-boat Barbara E. Brown, which arrived yesterday, brought 8,500 bushels of wheat, which is the largest cargo of that commodity ever carried through the Erie Canal on a first class boat under deck, and on a draught of only 6 feet of water.

James T. Hobart, a merchant of this City, died of heart disease yesterday morning, on board a train at Jamestown, N. Y. The deceased resided at No. 137 West Forty-ninth-street, and was engaged in the wholesale liquor trade at No. 26½ Broadway, opposite Bowling Green. He was the New-York agent, also, for the Diamond Distilleries at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Messrs. O. P. Silva and Raffael Arrue, two of the passengers of the lost City of Vera Cruz, arrived from Jacksonville by rail yesterday morning. They called at the offices of the Alexandre Line, and had an interview with Mr. Alexandre. Two small pieces of wreckage which belonged to the Vera Cruz were brought to this port yesterday in the steam-ship Western Texas, of Mallory's Line.

John Loftus, a porter employed at the Union-Place Hotel, was arrested on Wednesday by Detective Adams, of the Central Office, on suspicion of having been concerned in several thefts that have occurred recently at the hotel. It is claimed that the room of Mr. C. J. Bulkley, a guest of the house, was entered and robbed of an overcoat and other property, and that Mrs. Eliza Williams, the storekeeper at the hotel, lost jewelry valued at $75.

President Morris, of the Board of Aldermen, has received a letter from Mr. Abner Bartlett urging him to do all in his power to "give more life" to the work of the Harlem River improvement. Mr. Bartlett says that Gen. William F. Smith is authority for the statement that the Commissioners, to acquire the necessary land, will complete their work this Summer. He adds, however, that, even if pushed forward as rapidly as possible, the improvement will require many years for completion, and that no time should be lost in acquiring titles to the land for the United States.

BROOKLYN.

The evening schools will be opened on the first Monday after election.

During the past week there were 255 deaths, 219 births, and 87 marriages recorded by the Board of Health.

A sneak-thief entered the house of Judge Calvin E. Pratt, of the Supreme Court, at No. 1,488 Pacific-street, on Wednesday evening, and stole a quantity of clothing. The doors had been opened by the housekeeper, in the absence of the family, to air the house.

The Board of Elections has completed the appointment of Registers of Election to serve in the different districts. The appointees must qualify on or before the last Tuesday of this month. The polling-places will be designated by the board next week. The last Tuesday of this month will be the first day of registration in this city. The other days of registration will be the second Tuesday in October and the Monday which comes two weeks before election day.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Judge Barnard has granted a writ of certiorari to the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, directing the Assessors of the town of White Plains to appear at Poughkeepsie Oct. 2, and explain why the company is assessed at $132,000. The company claims that the assessment is $45,000 too much, and that the Assessors did not give the 20 days' notice required by law that the assessment rolls were open to public inspection.

NEW-JERSEY.

Tatwall Bayley, a well-known resident of Paterson, dropped dead of apoplexy yesterday.

At an early hour yesterday morning a coal train bound west on the New-Jersey Central Road was thrown from the track near Roselle by a collision with an east-bound oil train. Six of the box cars attached to the latter were badly wrecked. Passenger traffic was delayed an hour on account of the obstruction.

A young man named Ward attempted to leap on board of a moving coal train on the New-Jersey Central Railroad at Elizabeth, yesterday. He missed his footing and fell beneath the wheels. A second train, a passenger train, that came along soon afterward passed over him also, and his body was cut into pieces.

Officer Wiggins, who shot Robert Gilmore at West Hoboken while he and other officers were endeavoring to arrest a gang of roughs about two weeks ago, was arrested yesterday on a charge of atrocious assault and battery on Gilmore, and held in $500 bail. The bullet has never been removed from Gilmore's body, and as inflammation has set in his condition is considered dangerous.

The Jersey City Charity Hospital, which was closed Sept. 1 by the Board of Police Commissioners, on the ground that the appropriation for its maintenance was insufficient, will be reopened Dec. 1. The action of the Commissioners is criticised by the Board of Finance, who maintain that with economy the institution could be managed for a year on the appropriation of $15,000.

John Whelan, of Erie-street, Jersey City, was arrested yesterday for stoning the Eureka Battery, a Republican campaign club. The club had been, with others, to Hoboken to take part in a parade. It was reported that there would be trouble on the way back. While the battery was passing through Provost-street a turbulent crowd of men hung menacingly on the flanks of the battery. Two or three stones were hurled, and Whelan was caught in the act of throwing a missile and at once arrested. Judge Pelouhet fined him $20, and in default of payment committed him to the penitentiary for 90 days.

AN ANCIENT CANNON BURSTS.

For two or three days a mammoth fair has been in progress in Elizabeth, N. J. It had been announced that the report of a gun at 10:30 yesterday morning would be the signal for the closing of the polls at the voting for certain prizes. To sound this signal an old gun, brought from one of the Mexican battle-fields during the war of 1848, had been lent to the fair managers. It was said to be over 300 years old. The gun was more heavily loaded, it appears, than the occasion seemed to demand, and had been surrounded by a crowd of persons witnessing the preparations to fire it off. Lieut. C. W. Angus put a cap on the gun, held his watch in one hand, a hammer in the other, and, on the moment, struck the blow which fired the charge. The report was followed by cries of pain. Angus staggered and fell, and W. B. Mann limped away. It was found that the side of the cannon had been blown out, and that both these men, who had charge of loading it, had been seriously injured. The sight of Angus's right eye was destroyed, his face was burned, and both his legs were cut by flying fragments of metal. Mann received a severe cut in the leg and was also considerably hurt elsewhere. The injuries sustained by the lookers-on were trifling.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Niagara, for Havana.—Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Batanero, Jose Maria Gago, Alfred C. Dubois, Miss Lucrecia Valdes, Mr. and Mrs. Jose Antonio Cortina, Mr. and Mrs. J. Andres Cortina, Fernando Cortina, Eduardo Abreu y Mora, Mr. and Mrs. Eduardo Abreu, Miss Angelina Abreu, Ricardo Jova, Jr., Misses Rosa, Teresa, and Josefa Jova, Mr. and Mrs. Jorge Ferran and three children, Ramon Blanco y Carricaburu, Jose O. Fresneda, George Ward, Anthony O'Malley, Mr. and Mrs. Enrique Portela, Benito Lopez Fernandez, F. J. Meade, L. G. Posse, J. R. Marquette, R. A. Gordon, Guillermo del Monte, Miss Herminia del Monte, Aristides Martinez, Miguel Pagnan, Felipe Irragorra, Miss Lucy Lawrence, Jose Tur y Tur, Pedro Tremaro, Carlos Connelly, Enrique Stussy, L. Zorilla, Mr. and Mrs. George Leopold and child.

In steam-ship British Empire, for Havana.—Mr. and Mrs. Luis G. Gago, H. Montes de Oca, Jose Hernandez Abreu, J. Seva, A. Henrique, J. R. Rodriguez, R. Roman, H. A. Zayas, Mrs. Sabater and two children, M. V. Yunraide, F. San Miguel, J. Menendez, Jose A. Vega, M. Argudin and child, Mr. and Mrs. Jose Doral, Dr. J. Vado, Francisco de los Casas.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship State of Georgia, from Glasgow.—Miss Haskell, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Porteous, Josiah R. Young, Hattie E. Young, W. S. Hobson, Mrs. Hobson and three children, Hugh S. Stewart, Mrs. A. B. Winsell, Miss C. F. C. Hodge, D. A. Schultz, Mr. and Mrs. William Davison, Mr. H. J. Skilton, Miss C. Y. Peirce, Miss E. Littleworth, Miss E. C. Clarke, Miss J. D. Kaufman, Miss R. W. Kaufman, Miss F. D. Brooks, Miss Walker, Miss Mary Gill, J. G. Grundy, Miss L. E. Wright, Miss J. R. Baker, Miss A. McGee, C. F. Austin, Miss L. G. Hunter, Miss J. A. Van Alst, Miss Harborough, Mrs. S. T. Copeland, Mr. McEwen, Mrs. John McGowan and child, Mr. Leonard, W. H. Leonard, Mrs. C. Ballard, Miss Annie Hamilton, F. Marck, Ira Calm, R. Fosmark, Mrs. McGillvray and two children, Henrietta Winn, Mr. and Mrs. William Irons and son, Mr. and Mrs. James Laird, Elizabeth Beecham, Mr. and Mrs. John Robertson, Mason Polly, Miss Polly, Annie Marsden, Mrs. Pace and son, Agnes M. Bertram, Mr. and Mrs. Potts, Mrs. and Miss Cox, C. Christie, Charles Christie, Maggie Gow, Gertrude Sturgeon, Mr. and Mrs. E. Triggs, Annie Edmonds, Bessie Brown, Charles Kelly, John Cummins, William Barbour, James S. F. McLeod, A. Hutchison, Mrs. S. Thomson, Sarah Thomson, S. Emma, John Lenthald, Mrs. Lenthald and three children, Edward Wills, William Davidson, James Gibson, Mrs. Gibson and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Seaman, J. T. Black, Mrs. Eccles, Jenny Eccles, George Stevenson, Thomas McKibbon, Mitchell Kirke, William Dickey, Mary Mullaney, Miss Clark, Philip Clark.

In steam-ship Clyde, from Aspinwall.—A. A. Currie, Miss S. Bickley, T. P. Black, Mrs. W. Hurd, H. S. Hull, C. W. Carpenter, Thomas T. Marsh, C. F. Hale, W. Peck, H. G. Morse, E. H. Victory, H. Pohlman, F. T. Fellows, J. W. Brittain, Morris Levy, A. Corchlan, M. V. Brown, P. Lee, Louis Hansen, J. Josephs, Henry Scott. From the Isthmus—Mrs. P. Kurchals, Mr. and Mrs. Conlon and child, Capt. A. Steadman, Capt. R. P. Nodder, F. Barnet, J. Lieber, A. G. Dovalley, Y. Malino, J. Goldthorpe, Thomas Matthews, P. Rosses, J. Brown, Domingo Couret, John Moffit, A. C. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. C. Waller, Mr. and Mrs. Blume, R. Flemin, Jose Bosara, Lorenzo Caro, A. Ostrosky, W. Lagoint, J. Shalky, C. Wollenzier.

In steam-ship Newport, from Havana.—Ygnacio Lerando, Jose Vivo y Puentes, Francisco Peris y Ricart, Mrs. L. Gonzale y Martinez, Mrs. Rosa Almeida and two daughters, Jose Blanco, Arturo Montoel, Albert D. Perry, Miss Peregrina Masa y Pla, Carmen Reyes Prado, Aquilino L. Ferreria, Miss Bertha Cohen, Miss Matilda Winchell, Miss Pauline Troy, Miss Francesca Arizondo, Otto Ruhl, Miss Elizabeth Herman, Felipe Blanco, Jose Gonzalez, R. McAnenny, Manuel Leon Alap, Leon Sip, Pilar Armenteros, Modesto Campos, Jose Leon, Juan Pol, C. Amen, Marcelino Ayan, Augusto Armenteros, Mariano Armenteros, Jose Cobalan, Jose Armenteros, Manuel Cantis.

In steam-ship City of Washington, from Havana.—Jose Balsells, R. J. Ballin, Joaquin Tortan, Manuel Lluck, Lino Montalvo, Mrs. Elise Fryl, Aurelio Basarrabe, Antonio Armand, Jose Armand, O. Yzquierdo, H. G. Codwise, Mr. De Lina, Jose Roca, A. Rodriguez, R. Lopez, Emilio Marsh, Aurelio Rivera, Mrs. Rosa Perez, E. Rodriguez, John Wilson, Demestrio Perez, Mrs. Parant, Eulogio Prieto, T. Culmell, Juan R. Higuera, Jose A. del Solar, J. D. Strable, Joaquin Cubero, Miguel Dominech, Salvador Castanas.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

New-York, Sept. 16.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped 4 3-10 seconds slow.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:42 | Sun sets.....6:08 | Moon sets.....4:34

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy Hook..6:25	Gov. Island..7:14	Hell Gate..8:39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........THURSDAY, SEPT. 16.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Manhattan, Kelley, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock; City of San Antonio, Burrows, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; R. C. Biddle, Wallace, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde & Co.; City of Brussels, (Br.,) Watkins, Liverpool via Queenstown, John G. Dale; Eleanora, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; Lessing, (Ger.,) Voss, Hamburg, Plymouth, and Cherbourg, Kunhardt & Co.; The Queen, (Br.,) Griffiths, London, F. W. J. Hurst; Rapidan, Fisher, Savannah, George Yonge; Niagara, Baker, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.; British Empire, (Br.,) Fawcett, Havana, F. Alexandre & Sons; Josephine Thomson, Joiner, Baltimore, J. S. Krems; Commonwealth, Van Kirk, Philadelphia, John C. Roberts.

Ship Annie Fish, Hoffses, Antwerp, Yates & Porterfield.

Barks Europa, Dodge, Bridgetown, Bar., H. Trowbridge's Sons; Salvatore Massa, (Ital.,) Fiorentino, Marseilles, Funch, Edye & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Limerick, (Br.,) Kane, London Aug. 30, with mdse. and passengers to W. H. Thompson & Co.

Steam-ship Staincliffe, (Br.,) Morris, Cardiff Aug. 30, with iron to order—vessel to Benham, Pickering & Co.

Steam-ship Schiedam, (Dutch,) Chevalier, Rotterdam 15 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Harrisburg, Worth, Philadelphia, with coal to Reading Railroad Co.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Boaz, West Point, Va., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Nereus, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

Steam-ship Clyde, Morton, Aspinwall Sept. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship City of Washington, Timmerman, Havana Sept. 11, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Carondelet, Beck, Galveston Sept. 9, via Key West 12th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship William Burkitt, (Br.,) Freeman, Newport 13¼ ds., in ballast to Benham, Pickering & Co.

Steam-ship Western Texas, Hines, Jacksonville Sept. 10, Fernandina 11th, Brunswick, Ga., 11th, and Port Royal 12th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship State of Georgia, (Br.,) Gandy, Glasgow Sept. 3, via Larne 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co.

Ship Alexandria, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Brown, Reval 72 ds., with old iron to order—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Angela d'Amore, (Ital.,) Ferrari, Newry 44 ds., in ballast to Seager Bros.

Bark Eliza Barss, Hollis, of and from Bermuda 9 ds., in ballast to A. E. Tucker & Co.

Bark Achille F., (Aust.,) Percicich, Plymouth 53 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, in ballast to master.

Bark Ganger Rolf, (Norw.,) Neilsen, Bordeaux 55 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Maria Margherita Bascone, (Ital.,) Barsone, Dunkirk 36 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Erinagh, (of Glasgow,) Bowden, Port de Paix 12 ds., with logwood to Dagner & Co.—vessel to J. S. Tucker & Co.

Bark Nineveh, Wyman, Boston 5 ds., in ballast to master. Will load for Montevideo.

WIND—Sunset at Sandy Hook, light, W.N.W.; clear; at City Island, light, W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Lessing, for Hamburg; State of Florida, for Glasgow; City of Brussels, for Liverpool; Bristol City, for Bristol; The Queen, for London; Alvo, for Kingston, Jam.; Niagara and British Empire, for Havana; Manhattan, for Richmond; ships Austin Ward, for Antwerp; St. Mark, for San Francisco; barks W. Boynton, for Shanghai; Bandika, for Copenhagen; Ploen, for Christiansand; Fairmount, for Antwerp.

Also, via Long Island Sound, steam-ship Cortes, for Halifax; Eleanora, for Portland; Glaucus, for Boston; bark W. B. Morris, for ——; brig Atlas, for Boston.

BELOW.

Ship Lightning, (Br.,) Watson, Antwerp Aug. 11, to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Was boarded 15th, P. M., off Fire Island by pilot-boat No. 20.

SPOKEN.

Sept. 11, ship Magdalena, (Ger.,) from Bremen, for New-York, 37 ds. out.

Sept. 15, lat. 41 12, lon. 67 39, bark Carolina, (Ger.,) from Bremen, for Hampton Roads.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The reported arrival of steam-ship Saratoga, Curtis, from Havana, in issue of 16th was incorrect. It should have been steam-ship Newport, Sandberg, of the same line.

Ship William Douglass, (Br.,) Widden, from St. Nazaire, which arr. 14th and anchored in Gravesend Bay, came up this A. M.

BY CABLE.

London, Sept. 16.—Sld. 9th inst. Chaucer; 14th inst. Erna, for New-Orleans; River Nith; 16th inst. Brechin, Commodore, E. W. Stetson, Jerbesa, the latter for Wilmington.

Arr. 11th inst., John H. Krems, Naomi, the latter at Copenhagen; Roma, Capt. Isso; 13th inst., Scioto; 14th inst., Graham's Polly, Harriet Hickman, Scot's Bay; 15th inst., Der Pommer, Diretto, Hannah McLoon, Low Wood, Souvenir, Capt. Anderson, the latter at Dungeness; Vasco de Gama.

The Red Star Line steam-ship Belgenland, Capt. Jackson, from New-York Sept. 4, has arr. at Antwerp.

The steam-ship Royal Crown, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New-York Aug. 25, has arr. at Rotterdam.

The steam-ship Teutonia, (Br.,) Capt. Gibson, from Montreal Aug. 30, via Quebec Sept. 1, has arr. at Liverpool.

The steam-ship Cynthia, (Br.,) Capt. Bolla, from Montreal Sept. 1, has arr. at Glasgow.

Moville, Sept. 16.—The Allan Line steam-ship Manitoban, Capt. McDougall, from Montreal Aug. 31, via Quebec Sept. 2, for Glasgow, has arr. here.

Liverpool, Sept. 16.—The steam-ship Dominion, (Br.,) Capt. Reed, from Montreal Sept. 3, via Quebec, has arr. here.

Queenstown, Sept. 16.—The National Line steam-ship Erin, Capt. Andrews, from New-York Sept. 4, arr. here to-day at 6 o'clock A. M., on her way to Liverpool.

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SAD RESULTS.

Traced to Overworked Minds and Bodies.

Suicides, Nervous Prostration, Paralysis,

Heart Diseases, and Sudden Deaths.

One after another of the great men of the nation are falling, and most of them in middle life, all victims to overwork. Can we afford to lose such men? Those men died of nervous prostration in the midday of their usefulness; and in the last year how many business men and women have suddenly fallen out of the ranks, either into untimely graves or to a worse fate. The business men of the nation are killing themselves by overwork of mind, if not of body, and we call it "nervous prostration." The middle class is suffering in the same way. Overwork, the pressure of the times, worry, fret, and anxiety, are rendering us a weak and suffering generation. No man would commit suicide if his nervous system was in a state of perfect health. It is inevitably the result of nervousness in some form or other. Now, is it not time that we, as a people, should seriously examine into this matter, and seek a remedy, if one can be found? The nervous system must be sustained and built up in proportion to its waste and disintegration, or we must suffer. The facts prove that this waste is not supplied by our ordinary diet and living. The refined manner of living now does not give to us in our food enough of nerve food, or enough of that which goes to make nerve matter, to meet the demand made upon the nervous system, and the result is nervous prostration, paralysis, apoplexy, despondency, neuralgia, headache, sleeplessness, and premature death. We all know that these are facts, and acknowledge the importance of a remedy. Now, with all professional candor, I can say, after years of experience in their use, and sustained by the testimony of many thousands in this City and elsewhere, that my CELERY AND CHAMOMILE PILLS do and will supply this needed material to the nervous system. They are a nerve food. Their first effect is to promote digestion, thereby curing dyspepsia; secondly, they enter into the nervous fluid and create nerve matter, and in this way permanently cure nervous prostration, despondency, headache, neuralgia, nervousness, &c., by removing the causes of these diseases and securing the system against paralysis and apoplexy, &c. They contain no opium or morphia, nor any narcotic whatever, and can safely be used for any length of time. The extract of celery is the great nerve maker, and the extract of chamomile the great promoter of digestion and nervous sedative; but their combined effect is wonderful, indeed, curing cases that have resisted all other treatment, even by the best of physicians. Anybody and everybody, I don't care who they are, would be improved by taking one of these pills after breakfast and dinner for a while. People that want a clear complexion and smooth skin, free of disease, must keep their nervous system in a healthy state. Domestic care and business anxiety often make quite as serious inroads upon the nervous system as the highest order of mental work, and thousands of people are eking out a miserable existence, suffering from nervous weakness and sick and nervous headache, that could be perfectly cured by availing themselves of this remedy. It is certainly worth a trial in every case. The claims of this preparation are recognized by the profession, I am glad to say, and largely used and recommended by them. And why should it not be so? It is not a patent medicine. It is the result of my own experience in the practice of medicine. As to my professional standing, I will let the following letter from Prof. Samuel Chew, Sr., speak. Respectfully,

DR. C. W. BENSON.

Baltimore, Sept. 15, 1880.

Dr. C. W. Benson is a graduate of the School of Medicine of the University of Maryland. While a pupil of that institution he was distinguished for industry and zeal in the pursuit of professional knowledge, and his examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine was entirely satisfactory to his instructors. I have known him for several years and believe him to be a physician eminently prepared to be useful, and also of unexceptionable moral character. I take great pleasure in commending him to the esteem and confidence of the community.

SAMUEL CHEW, M. D.,

Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine in the University of Maryland.

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